

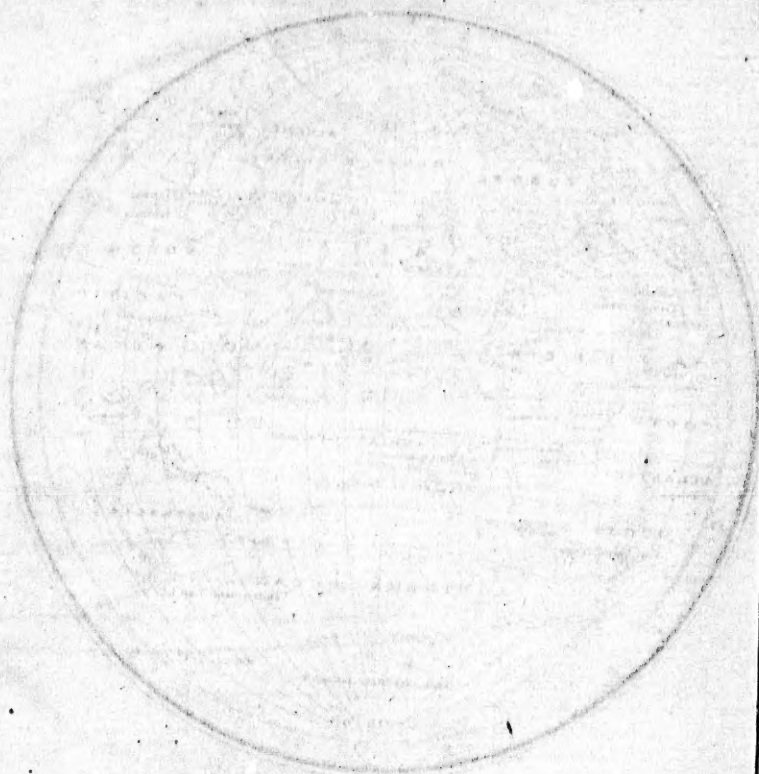
A circular map of the world centered on the Atlantic Ocean. The map shows the Americas (North and South America) on the left, Europe and Africa on the right, and parts of Asia and Australia at the bottom. The map includes latitude and longitude lines, major cities, and ocean names. The North Pole is at the top, and the South Pole is at the bottom. The Atlantic Ocean is labeled in the center. The Pacific Ocean is labeled on the left, and the Indian Ocean is labeled on the right. The map also shows the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn, and the Equator. Major cities like New York, London, and Sydney are marked. The map is a historical representation, likely from a 19th-century publication.

A historical map of the Andes region, showing mountain ranges, rivers, and various settlements. The map is oriented with North at the top. Key features include the Andes mountain range with peaks like "JAMES PEAK" and "BLANK MT". Rivers shown include the "Amazon", "S. Lawrence", "Rio del Norte", and "Rio Negro". Settlements marked include "QUITO", "MEXICO", "BOGOTA", "LIMA", "CAYSHILL", and "S. AUSTIN". The map also shows the "LEVEL OF THE SEA" at the bottom. A scale bar at the top indicates distances in miles (0 to 1000) and kilometers (0 to 1000).



A circular map of the world, likely a historical or educational illustration. The map is centered on the North Pole, with the South Pole at the bottom. It features a grid of latitude and longitude lines. Major continents are labeled: North America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia. The oceans are labeled: North Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean, and Southern Ocean. Key geographical features and cities are marked, including the Great Desert, Sahara, Nile, Amazon, and various islands like Japan and the Philippines. The map is framed by a circular border with degree markings.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

AN

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY,

ANCIENT, MODERN, AND SACRED,

WITH AN

OUTLINE OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

BY

ROBERT SULLIVAN, LL.D., T.C.D.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

NEW-YORK:
ANDREW CUNNINGHAM.

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

ANDRÉ, MONTANA, AND RACIAL

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OUTLINE OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

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ROBERT BULLIVANT, D.D., F.R.S.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

NEW YORK

ANDREW GUNNINGHAM

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PREFACE.

THE extensive and increasing demand for this little Work has enabled the Publishers to enhance its value by the addition of MAPS and ILLUSTRATIONS. The Maps, from their smallness, may appear to be of little use, but to learners they will be found to be more useful than if they were large and crowded. They will enable them to form clear ideas of the outlines and position of the several countries, and of the exact localities of the principal towns; which in the generality of maps it is not easy for children to do.

As the "Method of Teaching Geography," which appeared in the preceding editions, will be found in the author's "Geography Generalized," to which this book is an Introduction, it was thought better to omit it, and to insert in its place some new, and, to children, more appropriate matter.

To the article referred to, the Teacher's attention is specially directed; and also to the author's observations in the Preface of his larger work, particularly with regard to the old and absurd method of teaching Geography by rote.

The author takes this opportunity of thanking several correspondents for their suggestions. He will not, however, cease to "identify" his little works on educa-

tion with the "National Schools." In fact, these books never would have been written, had it not been to supply wants which he observed in the National Schools, with which it is his pride and his pleasure to have been so long connected. Nor is there any thing in them to prevent their use in other schools, as is proved by the extensive and increasing demand for them, particularly in England.

SEVENTEENTH EDITION.

In order to make this little work still more deserving of the favor which continues to be shown to it, the author has carefully revised the **PRESENT EDITION**, and greatly improved the appearance of it, by having it printed in a new, and generally, a larger type. He has also added **QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS**, which will materially assist the pupils in the preparation of their lessons, by enabling them to interrogate themselves and each other on the text before they go up to be examined by the teacher. The teacher will not, of course, confine himself to these questions; nor should he, except in the case of **DEFINITIONS**, require his pupils to answer them in the words of the book. This would be to go back to the old and absurd method of teaching Geography by rote. A satisfactory answer is suitable language is all that the teacher should require, and if the pupil answers in his own language so much the better.

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

METHOD OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

[The following observations which are taken from the author's "Outline of the Method of Teaching Geography in the National Model Schools," are, of course, intended for the teacher.]

"**BEFORE** commencing GEOGRAPHY, the pupils should be made acquainted with at least the four **CARDINAL** or principal points of the heavens. This may be done in a few minutes. Take them out at *mid-day*, or in other words, at *twelve o'clock*, and tell them that if they look towards the sun, their faces will be in the direction of the south, their backs towards the north, their right sides to the west, and their left towards the east; and that this is the case every day in the year at *twelve o'clock*. Or lead them to connect the east and west points of the horizon with that part or quarter of the heavens in which the sun rises or sets,¹ as shown in page 14. Having fixed these points in their minds, let them return to the school-room, and begin their first lesson on geography with it.—In which side or wall of the room is the principal entrance? may be asked; and the answer will be, in the south.² Why? Because it is in the direction of the sun at twelve o'clock. In which side is the rostrum or master's desk? In the north. Why? Because it is in the

¹ During the equinoxes only, the sun rises and sets in the east and west points of the horizon. Between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, the sun rises and sets northward of the east and west points of the horizon; and between the autumnal and vernal equinoxes, proportionally southward.

² Because in this room the door is so situated.

other end of the room, and that is *the side opposite to the south*. The *east* and *west* sides of the room will be as easily pointed out; and from the school-room the questions may be extended to the playground, and to the entire premises. The pupils will readily name the streets that run along or enclose the Education Grounds on the *north, south, east, and west*. These streets, they should be told, are the northern, southern, eastern, and western *boundaries* of the premises. The questions may then be extended to the city generally; as, on which side of the city is Merrion or Mountjoy square? In what direction is Sackville-street from Marlborough-street? Do they cross at right angles, incline, or run parallel, to each other? In what direction from Dublin does Kingstown, Lucan, or Ashbourne lie? Similar questions should be put regarding the *counties* bordering upon Dublin; and thus Geography is commenced, as it should be, with TOPOGRAPHY.

PREPARATORY QUESTIONS FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS.

Where do you live? In what **DIRECTION** is that from the school? Point in the direction of your house. Is it to the north, south, east, or west of this? or does it lie in a direction between any two of these points? In what direction is the school from your house? What is the **DISTANCE** between your house and the school? How many furlongs in a mile? How many perches in a furlong? How many yards in a perch? How many feet in a yard? How many inches in a foot? Show on your finger the length of an inch. Is your foot twelve inches in length? Is mine? Why is it necessary to fix upon a definite measure?

What is the length of our ordinary steps or paces? How many of them would it take to make up a perch? A furlong? A mile? Could you tell the probable distance between your house and the school by the number of your steps? Could you tell it by the time you require

to walk it? At what rate do you walk at your usual gait? If you walk at the rate of two miles and a half an hour, and if it takes you half an hour to walk here every day, what is the probable distance between your house and the school?

How would you find short distances, such as the length or breadth of the school-room? (By actual measurement. How longer distances, such as the length of a field, if accuracy not required? (By stepping it.) How long distances in miles, if accuracy not required? (By the time we take to walk it.) Mention a place, village, or town; a mile from this! Two miles! Three! Four! Five! &c. What is the direction of each of these places, villages, or towns from this? And what direction is the school from each of them?

What is a PLAIN? Tell me where there is a plain! What may be its extent, that is, its probable length and breadth? What is a HILL? What is a VALLEY? Tell me where there is a hill! In what direction and distance is it from this? What is a MOUNTAIN? Tell me the names of all the mountains you have seen! What is the height of the highest of those mountains? Could you measure the height of a mountain? (You are right: you could not, but you will soon learn.)

What is a RIVER? Tell me where there is a river! In what direction does it flow? What is the breadth of it? How might you ascertain? Did you ever cross it? How? Will not the length of the bridge give you the breadth of the river, or nearly so? Where does the river in question rise? Do you know where it goes to? Does it empty itself into the sea, or into some other river, or into a lake? Do you know its length from its source to its mouth? Does it get larger as it proceeds? Why? What is a POND? What is a LAKE? Did you ever see a lake? Where? How far across it? How far around it? What is a SEA? Did you ever see the sea? What sea was it?

What is a VILLAGE? What is a TOWN? What is a CITY? What is the name of the village you live in? How many houses do you think are in it? How many inhabitants? How are they employed? Name the principal trades and occupations of the people. Is this village noted for any

thing! In what parish do you live? Name the adjoining parishes. In what county? Name the adjoining counties. Point in the direction of each. What is the name of the principal town in the county? In what direction is that town from this? Name some of the others, and point in the direction of each.

You live in the **COUNTRY**: is the soil about your place fertile? Is the land well cultivated? What kinds of grain are raised by the farmers in your neighborhood? What do they chiefly raise? To what markets do they send their produce? Do they rear cattle? Is the land in your neighborhood better adapted for pasturage than for cultivation? Why? Are there any mines there? What kind? How many men are employed in each?

In what part or **QUARTER** of the heavens does the sun rise? In what direction from us is he in the middle of the day? In which quarter of the heavens does he set? In which quarter of the heavens is the sun never seen by us? Very well; now recollect that these are called the **EASTERN, SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and NORTHERN** quarters of the heavens.

What is the cause of the **DAY**? When, therefore, does the day begin, and when end? Is the length of the day always the same? When the sun is ten hours above our horizon, what is the length of the day? When the sun is ten hours below our horizon, what will be the length of the day? When are the days and nights equal? In which of the cardinal points of the horizon does the sun rise and set, when this is the case? How then may you know the east and west points of your horizon? But when is it **MID-DAY**? (When the sun has finished half of his daily course; that is, when he is *midway* between his rising and setting points; because it will take him as long time to descend to the western horizon from that point as he was in ascending to it from the eastern.)

When the sun is midway between his rising and setting points. (or, in other words, when he has attained his highest point of elevation in the heavens; or, which is the same thing, when he comes directly opposite to us in his daily course,) how much of the day has passed, and how much of it is to come? What hour by the clock corresponds

to mid-day? How therefore may we, on any day of the year, ascertain when the sun is in his highest or MERIDIAN point of the heavens? (And as the sun is *south* of us in that position, we have only to carry our eye down in a right line from the sun to the earth to find the *south* point of our horizon; and having found it, we have all the other CARDINAL points; for the north point is directly opposite to the south, and the other two points are midway between.

Point to the north, south, east, and west sides of the school-room. In which side or wall is the door? The chimney? The windows? What are the DIMENSIONS of the school-room; that is, its length, breadth, and height? What do you suppose? Take this rule or tape and measure the length and breadth. (Suppose they find the room to be forty feet long by thirty broad.) Could you represent the length and breadth of the school-room on your slates? Do you not often see in pictures not half so large as the page of a book, representations of men and houses, and trees? Well, reduce in the same way the dimensions of the school-room, or draw it, as it is said, *on a small scale*.

Suppose our scale to be *an inch for every ten feet*, what should be the length and breadth of the drawing on your slate? How many desks or benches in the school-room? Their length and breadth? If they are ten feet long each, and about a foot broad, what should be their length and breadth in the drawing? If there is a table in the room, five feet by two and a half, what should be its dimensions in the drawing? Now complete the drawing. Describe it. (We have a *four-sided figure* on a *plane surface*, four inches long by three inches broad. This represents the length and breadth of the school-room on a scale of *an inch for every ten feet*. There are ten *broad lines* an inch long running across it, *parallel* to each other, to represent the benches. There is also a small four-sided figure *half* an inch long by a *quarter* of an inch broad to represent the table.) Very well; but there are other objects in the room, such as the chairs at the table. How would you represent them? (By putting them down in their *relative positions*, and in their relative dimensions.) What is the

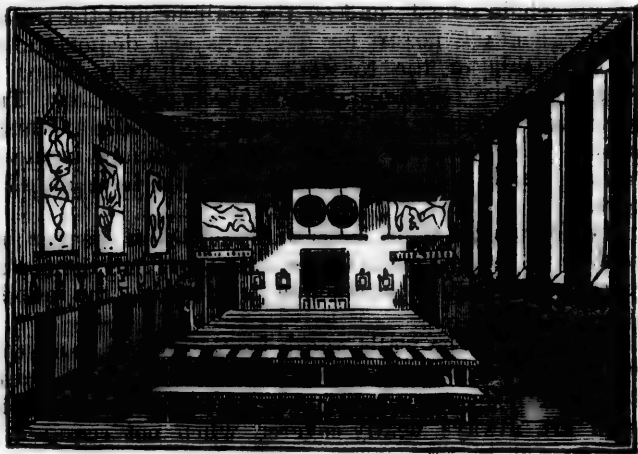
scale by which you are to measure all the objects in this drawing! Very well; now draw a line an inch long at the bottom of your slate to represent the scale. This line represents how many feet! The half of it represents! The quarter of it! The tenth part of it! Very well; if you divide it into ten equal parts, each part will represent a foot.

Could you make a *map*? No! Could you? You! You! *Why*, I have just seen each of you making a *map*: that drawing on your slates is a *MAP* of the school-room. A map represents a portion of the earth's surface, as it would appear to the eye of a spectator elevated at an immense distance above it. If you could look down upon the school (the roof and ceiling being removed) from a great height, as from a balloon, such is the appearance it would present to you. If viewed from a small elevation, as from a hole in the ceiling, would it not have a similar appearance! Would it appear so small! What effect has distance on the apparent magnitude or size of objects! The sun is many millions of times larger than the moon, and yet they appear to us to be nearly of the same size; how do you explain this!



What is this! Oh, it is the picture of the school-house! And there are some of the boys going to school! And there is the play-ground, and the circular swing!

You are right; that is a picture of the school-house; or, it called, an elevation or an exterior view of it. And what do you think this is!



Oh, it is a picture of the inside of the school!

You are right; this is an interior view of the school, as it would appear to a person looking in from the door. Now, take this sheet of paper which I have rolled up into the form of a tube, and look at the picture through it.

Well, how does it appear to you?

Though I know that every part of it is equally distant from me, yet this does not appear to be the case. The part opposite the eye seems to be the most remote, and every object appears to be in its relative place; just as the school-room, and the objects in it, would appear to my eye, if I stood at the door and looked in. Or as a street would appear to a person looking up it.

Very well, such a view is said to be *in perspective*.

But let us, for the information of other teachers and pupils who are not acquainted with our school, enumerate all the objects in the picture before us. In front of us are the benches and seats; and on the bench next to us are several slates, which, though they look very well in the

picture, should have been put into their proper places before the boys left their seats. Opposite to us in the master's seat or rostrum, which is raised on a platform, in order that he may be able to overlook the benches, and the whole school; and on the wall behind the rostrum is a large BLACK BOARD, for diagrams and demonstrations. On each side of the master's demonstration board are copies of the SCHOOL RULES, OCCUPATION OF TIME PRACTICAL RULES FOR TEACHERS, and the GENERAL LESSON, which is, as you know, constantly inculcated on your minds, and which, I am sure, you have all off by heart.

The door on the right leads to the offices in the rear; and the door on the left leads to the class-room and the gallery, where SIMULTANEOUS instruction is given to the pupil in large divisions.

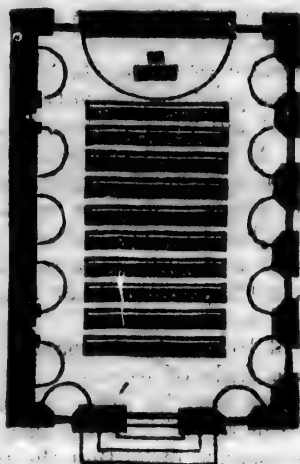
The maps on the walls speak for themselves; and those two round figures on the small pillars to the right and left of the platform, are the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, which are always neatly covered when not required for use.

On the side wall to the left are large maps, which are let down by means of small pulleys, when lessons in geography are given; and under the maps are arranged pictures of animals and plants, or, as they are called, OBJECT LESSONS, which are, as you know, very interesting, and very instructing.

Under the object lessons, and opposite to the semi-circles, round which the classes are formed, are the black boards, which are found so useful in teaching, and with which every school should be provided. On the front wall, as on the others, there are arranged in due order, maps, object lessons, and black boards; and in the centre of it, opposite to the master's seat, is the clock, by which the school business is regulated.

Now, let us take another, and different view of the school-room. Suppose you were looking down from the ventilator, which is represented by those circular marks in the centre of the ceiling, what part of the school-room would be under your eye? Of course, the ground or floor, and all the objects on it, as the benches and seats. Exactly;

and if a drawing of the school were made, as it would appear from this, we would have a GROUND-PLAN or MAP of the school-room.



Here is a ground-plan of the school-room; but it is on a much smaller scale than the interior view, which was made larger in order that the several objects in it might be more distinctly represented. The ground-plan is on a scale of twenty feet to an inch. Now, let us point out and measure the several objects represented in the ground-plan or map of the school-room.

Now could you extend your map so as to take in the garden and grounds adjoining the school-house? How could you map a piece of ground a hundred yards square? If on a scale of an inch for every ten yards, what should be the dimensions of your map? Now let us make a map of the ground about the school-house to this extent. First, we should make a square—of what dimensions? The top or upper side we should call the ———? The bottom or lower side the ———? The right-hand side the ———? And the left-hand side the ———? Now let us put marks to represent the different objects in it, as the school-house, the yard, the garden, &c. By what scale

are these objects to be measured! Very well; draw a line in the corner of your map an inch long to represent the scale. If you divide the scale into ten equal parts, each part will represent ———? With regard to the positions of the objects to be represented, how should they be placed? (According to their relative localities.) Where should we make a small square or oblong to represent the garden? Why? Now, let us point out the several objects represented in our map, and tell what direction they lie from each other, and why? Now, could you tell how we might make a map which would include the whole parish in which we live? The whole county? Ireland is about three hundred miles long by one hundred and seventy broad: could you draw on your slate a map to represent it? If on a scale of an inch for every fifty miles, what should be the length and breadth of the map?

Here is a map of Ireland (or England, or Scotland, as the case may be) on a scale of ———. Let us place it upon the table, so that we may be able to look down upon it; and let us place the top of it in the direction of the *north* side of the school-room, in order that the places represented on it may appear in their relative positions. The outline or shape of the map represents the shape of the country; and these *dotted* lines represent the boundaries of the counties into which it is divided. These *shaded* lines represent the mountains, with the sides dark and the tops light, just as they would appear to persons looking down upon them from a balloon. These *crooked* lines represent the rivers, and these *double* lines the roads.

These *dark* spots represent the lakes; and these little *circular* spots the towns. Here is the county in which we live; and here is the spot we are in at this moment. Now let us trace the counties which *bound* or lie next ours on the north, south, east, and west; and let us find out the principal towns, and measure the distance between them on the scale of the map; and let us also state the direction in which they lie from each other.



PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the EARTH.

The form or shape of the earth is nearly that of a
SPHERE or GLOBE.¹

AN ORANGE will enable a teacher to give his pupils a familiar and tolerably correct idea of the form of the earth. After exhibiting an orange, let him ask them if it is a perfect globe or sphere, and they will soon discover that it is a little flattened at the *bottom* and *top*; that is, about the

¹ A GLOBE or SPHERE is a perfectly round body like a ball or marble. A SPHEROID differs from a perfect sphere by being either *flattened* about the top and bottom, like an ORANGE, or *elongated* like a LEMON. The former is called an *oblate*, and the latter a *prolate* spheroid. The word spheroid means *like*, or nearly a sphere.

stem and the point opposite. And so, it may be observed, the curved surface of the earth is a little flattened at the *top* and *bottom*,¹ but not nearly so much in proportion to its size as an ORANGE.

Pass a knitting needle, or a piece of straight wire, through the centre of an orange, from the stem to the point opposite, and make it turn round upon it. This will exemplify the **AXIS** and **DIURNAL** motion of the earth.

The earth's surface, except where interrupted by elevations and declivities, *appears* to be flat, and not curved or globular; but this appearance is occasioned by the immense size of the earth.²

The **CIRCUMFERENCE** of the earth, or a circle round its thickest part, is nearly 25,000 miles.

The **DIAMETER** of the earth, or a straight line passing through its centre from any point in the circumference to the point opposite, is nearly 8,000 miles.

The **AXIS** of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from north to south. The ends or extreme points of the earth's axis are called the **POLES**; the upper the *north* pole, and the lower the *south* pole.

The earth turns round its axis once in twenty-four hours producing **DAY** and **NIGHT**, alternately. This is called its **DIURNAL** motion. It also moves round the sun in the course of a year, producing the **SEASONS** in succession. This is called its **ANNUAL** motion.

The circumference of the circle which the earth describes in moving round the sun is called its **ORBIT**; and the *plain* level surface included within, or circumscribed by the orbit, is called the **PLANE** of the earth's orbit. The word orbit

¹ That is, about the **POLES**. The earth differs so little from a perfect sphere, compared with its great magnitude, that in any representation which we could make of it, the difference would be too small for perception. Hence, even the largest artificial globes are made perfectly round.

² In the First Chapter of the author's "Geography Generalized," the globular form of the earth is proved by clear and simple illustrations, to which the teacher can refer.

means a *circular* track or path; and the term *plane*, a level or *plain* surface.

The **EQUATOR** is a circle passing round the middle of the earth at an *equal* distance from each pole. The equator divides the earth into two equal parts, which are called the northern and southern **HEMISPHERES**.¹

LATITUDE is the distance of a place north or south from the equator.

PARALLELS of **LATITUDE** are circles drawn round the globe *parallel* to the equator.

The most important parallels of latitude are the two **TROPICS**,² and the two **POLAR**³ circles.

The tropics and the polar circles divide the globe into five **ZONES** or belts; namely, one *torrid*, two *temperate*, and two *frigid* zones.

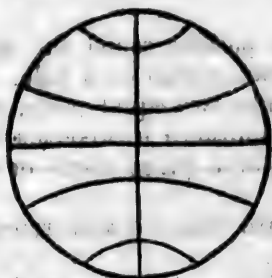
The **TORRID** zone lies between the tropics; the **TEMPERATE** zones between the tropics and the polar circles; and the **FRIGID** zones between the polar circles and the poles.

¹ That is *half spheres*, or, which is the same thing, half globes.

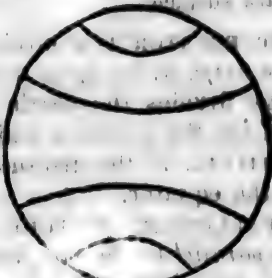
² The sun is never vertical or overhead to any place on the earth farther from the equator than $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north and south, through which limits the tropics are supposed to be drawn; Cancer to the north, and Capricorn to the south. These parallels are called *tropics*, because when by the motion of the earth, the sun arrives at either of them, he *turns* back, as it were, towards the other. Before turning back, he apparently rests or attains the same elevation for two or three days. These periods are called the summer and winter *solstices*, that is, the *standing* or resting of the sun.

³ When the sun is $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the equator, that is, in the tropic of Capricorn, his rays fall short of the North Pole by the same number of degrees ($23\frac{1}{2}$). Through this point a circle, parallel to the equator, is supposed to be drawn, which is called the *Arctic* or North Polar Circle; and through the corresponding point in the southern hemisphere a similar circle is supposed to be drawn, which is called the *Antarctic* or South Polar Circle. The North Polar Circle is called *Arctic*, in allusion to its corresponding circle in the heavens, which passes through the constellation *ARCTOS*, or the *Great Bear*; and *Antarctic* means *opposite* to the *Arctic*.

CIRCLES.



CIRCLES.



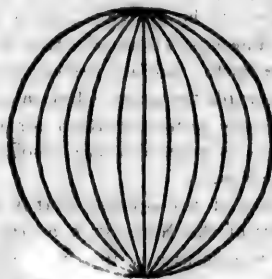
A MERIDIAN is a line running through any place north and south from pole to pole.¹

The meridian which passes through Greenwich,² is called the FIRST MERIDIAN.

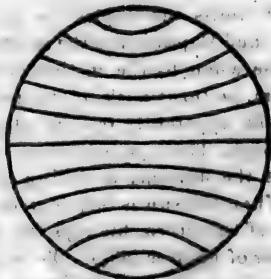
LONGITUDE is the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian.

The circle which crosses the equator obliquely is called the ECLIPTIC. The ecliptic marks the line along which the sun's rays are vertical or overhead, in the course of the year.³

MERIDIANS.



PARALLELS.



¹ Such a line is evidently a semicircle, and if carried round the whole globe, a circle.

² In the vicinity of London, where the Royal Observatory is.

³ The ecliptic properly refers to the heavens, and represents the circle which the sun, by the earth's annually revolving round it

The **ZENITH** is that point in the heavens which is directly over the head of the observer.

The **NADIR** is the point directly opposite to the zenith.

The **SENSIBLE HORIZON** is the circle bounding the view of the observer by the apparent meeting of the earth and sky.

The **RATIONAL HORIZON**¹ is a great circle whose PLANE passes through the centre of the earth *parallel* to the plane of the sensible horizon.

The **PLANE** of the sensible horizon is the level or *plain* surface on which the spectator stands.

The **CARDINAL**, or four principal points of the horizon, are the **NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, and WEST.**

An **ARTIFICIAL GLOBE** is a representation of the *form* of the earth, with its divisions into land and water.

A **MAP** is a representation of the *surface*, or of a part of it, on a *plane* surface.

The top of the map is the north; the bottom, the south; the right-hand side, the east; and the left-hand side, the west.² In a map of the world, longitude is marked on the equator, and latitude on the circles that contain the two hemispheres. But in maps of particular countries, longi-

seems to describe among the fixed stars in the course of the year. The sun is always in the ecliptic, and hence, when the moon comes in a line between us and the sun, his rays are partially eclipsed or obscured. This is called an *eclipse* of the sun, and it is from this circumstance that the sun's apparent path in the heavens is called the *ecliptic*.

¹ The rational horizon is the circle which would bound our view if we could see the one-half of the globe. It is the circle which separates the visible hemisphere of the heavens from that which is not visible. The broad wooden circle on the terrestrial globe represents the rational horizon.

² Besides the four **CARDINAL** or chief points, **NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, and WEST**, there are four other important points with which the pupil should be made familiar, namely, the north-east, north-west, south-east, and south-west. The N. E. lies between the north and the east; the N. W. between the north and the west; the S. E. between the south and the east; and the S. W. between the south and

tude is marked at the top and bottom, and latitude at the sides. The lines running from the top to the bottom of the map, that is, *north* and *south*, are **MERIDIANS**; and the lines which run from one side of the map to the other, that is, *east* and *west*, are **PARALLELS**.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is Geography? The form or shape of the earth? The circumference of the earth? Its extent in miles? The diameter of the earth? Its length? What is meant by the axis, and what by the poles of the earth? Which is the north, and which the south pole? What is meant by the diurnal, and what by the annual motion of the earth? How long does it take the earth to turn once round its axis? How long to move once round its orbit? The meaning of the terms *orbit* and *plane*?

What is the equator? How does it divide the earth? The meaning of the term *hemisphere*? What is latitude? What are parallels of latitude? Which are the most important? How

the west. In a map, the general direction of these points may be represented thus:—



But before the pupils are introduced to a map, they should be quite familiar with the principal points of the horizon, as recommended page 11. And as a map is a picture of a portion of the earth's surface as it would appear to a person elevated at a great distance above it, when used for the first time, it should be laid upon the floor or upon a table, with the *top* in the direction of the *north* side of the school-room. In this way, the learner will get a clear idea of what the map is intended to represent.

do they divide the globe? How is each of the zones bounded? What is a meridian? Which is the first meridian? What is longitude? What is the ecliptic? What is the zenith? The nadir? The sensible horizon? The rational horizon? The plane of the sensible horizon? The cardinal points? The next points in importance? What does an artificial globe represent? What does a map represent? How are longitude and latitude marked in a map of the world? How in maps of particular countries

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

The **SURFACE** of the earth consists of land and water. The water covers more than two-thirds of the earth's surface.

The **LAND** is divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, capes, promontories, and isthmuses; and the **WATER**, into oceans, seas, gulfs, bays, channels, straits, and lakes.

DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.

A **CONTINENT** is a large extent of land containing several countries.

An **ISLAND** is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

A **PENINSULA** is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

A **CAPE** or *head-land* runs out into the sea; and if elevated or *mountainous*, it is called a **PROMONTORY**.

An **ISTHMUS** is a narrow neck of land, connecting two larger portions together.¹

¹ The human neck, head, and body will serve to illustrate the geographical terms, *isthmus*, *peninsula*, and *mainland*. In fact, *isthmus*, a Greek, from which the word is derived, means *the neck*. By curving and holding out one of his arms less or more from his body, the teacher can also illustrate what is meant in geography by *arms of the sea*, *gulfs*, *bays*, *creeks*, and *harbors*.

DIVISIONS OF THE WATER.

AN OCEAN is a large extent of water corresponding to a *continent*.

A SEA is smaller than an ocean, and is generally bounded or confined by land.

A GULF corresponds to a *peninsula*, and is almost surrounded by land.

A BAY has a wider opening than a gulf, and is, generally speaking, not so large.

A STRAIT is a narrow passage of water connecting two seas. It corresponds to an *isthmus*.

A CHANNEL differs from a *strait*, in being much larger and wider.

When a strait is so shallow that it can be *sounded* or fathomed, it is called a *SOUND*.

A CREEK is a narrow portion of water running up into the land.

A HARBOR OR HAVEN is a part of the sea so nearly surrounded by land as to afford complete security for ships.

A ROAD OR ROADSTEAD affords safe anchorage near the land, with partial shelter.

The mouth of a river widening into the sea, is called an *ESTUARY* OR *FRITH*.

A LAKE is a portion of water entirely surrounded by land. It corresponds to an *island*.¹

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

The surface of the earth consists of? How much of it is covered with water? The natural divisions of land? What is a continent? An island? A peninsula? A cape or headland? A promontory? An isthmus? The natural divisions of water? What is an ocean? A sea? A gulf? A bay? A strait? A channel? An estuary or frith? A lake? What divisions of land and water correspond to each other?

¹ Large lakes in Ireland are called *loughs*, and in Scotland *lochs*, as *Lough Neagh*, *Lough Erne*; *Loch Katrine*, *Loch Leven*. These terms are, however, usually applied to arms of the sea or bays; as the *Lough* of Belfast, *Loch* Ryan, &c.

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS ILLUSTRATED.



THE GREAT DIVISIONS OF LAND AND WATER.

Of the land on the earth's surface there are **FIVE GREAT DIVISIONS**, namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceanica. Four of the great divisions of land are called **CONTINENTS**, namely, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Europe, Asia, and Africa, are also called the Old World and sometimes the Eastern Continent; while America is generally called the New World, or the Western continent. Oceanica is divided into Australia and Polynesia.

Of the water on the earth's surface there are also **FIVE GREAT DIVISIONS**, namely, the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Antarctic oceans.¹

¹ By looking on a map of the world, it will be evident that all these oceans communicate with each other, and that, strictly speaking, there is but one ocean or vast body of water, which extends over

The Pacific Ocean separates America from Asia and New Holland.

The Atlantic Ocean separates America from Europe and Africa.

The Indian Ocean lies to the south of Asia, the east of Africa, and the West of New Holland.

The Arctic Ocean surrounds the north pole; and the Antarctic Ocean the south pole.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

How many great divisions of land are there? Name them, and point out each on the map. How many of them are called continents? What is meant by the Eastern, and what by the Western continent? How is Oceanica divided? How many great divisions of water? Name them, and describe the situation of each. Strictly speaking, are the divisions of water on the earth's surface disconnected? The probable extent of each? From what circumstance did each derive its name?

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE CONTINENTS.

The continents or great divisions of land are subdivided into COUNTRIES or NATIONS, the inhabitants of which, generally speaking, differ in language, laws, customs, and manners. (These subdivisions are given under Europe, Asia, Africa and America.)

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE OCEANS.

Those parts of an OCEAN which approach or extend into the land are usually called seas, gulfs, bays, channels, or straits. Thus the *Pacific Ocean*, on its western side, forms

more than two-thirds of the earth's surface. Of these great divisions of water the Pacific is the largest, being about 8,000 miles from north to south, and 11,000 from east to west. The Atlantic is next in extent, being about 9,000 miles from north to south, and where broadest, from east to west, between 3,000 and 4,000 miles. The Indian Ocean is about 7,000 miles from north to south; and about 5,000 miles from east to west.

The *Pacific* was so called, because it was erroneously supposed when first discovered, to be free from storms. The *Atlantic* takes its name from Mount *Atlas* on the western coast of Africa; and the *Indian Ocean*, from *India* or *Hindustan*. The *Arctic* means the north, and the *Antarctic*, opposite to the north.—See note, page 23.

the sea of Kamtschatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, the Chinese Sea, the Gulf of Tonquin, and the Gulf of Siam; and on its eastern side, the Gulf of California, and the Bay of Panama.

The principal branches of the *Atlantic Ocean* on its eastern side are, the Baltic Sea, the North Sea or German Ocean, the Bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Gulf of Guinea; and on its western side, Baffin's Bay, Davis' Strait, Hudson's Strait, Hudson's Bay, Straits of Florida, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea.

The principal branches of the *Indian Ocean* are, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Channel of Mozambique.

The principal branches of the *Arctic Ocean* are, the White Sea, the Sea of Kara, the Gulf of Obi, and Behring's Straits.

The *Antarctic Ocean* has no branches, because no part of it approaches any considerable tract of land.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

How are continents subdivided? Give examples. In what do countries or nations generally differ? Give examples. What are those portions of the ocean which approach or extend into the land called? Give examples, and point out on the map the principal branches of the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, and the Arctic oceans. Why has the Antarctic Ocean no branches?

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

The **POLITICAL DIVISIONS** of the earth are Empires, Kingdoms, Principalities, and Republics; which contain Cities, Towns, and Villages.

An **EMPIRE** consists of several countries united under one monarch, who is generally called an *emperor*.

A **KINGDOM** consists of one or more countries, governed by a *king*.

A **REPUBLIC** is a country governed by rulers chosen by the *people*.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What are the political divisions of the earth? What do these divisions contain? What is an empire? A kingdom? A republic? Give examples of each of the political divisions.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION AND EXTENT OF THE GLOBE¹.

	Balbi Geogr., 1838.			Weimar Almanac, 1840.		
	Population	Eng. squ. miles.	Popu. to squ. mile.	Population	Eng. squ. miles.	Popu. to squ. mile.
Europe,	227,700,000	3,700,000	61.5	233,240,043	3,807,195	61.2
Asia,	390,000,000	16,045,000	24.3	608,516,019	17,805,146	34.2
Africa,	60,000,000	11,254,000	5.3	101,498,411	11,647,428	8.6
America,	39,000,000	14,730,000	2.6	48,007,150	13,542,400	3.5
Oceanica,	20,300,000	4,105,000	4.9	1,838,194	3,347,840	0.4
Totals,	737,000,000	49,834,000	14.8	993,099,817	50,150,009	19.8

The extent of the land upon the surface of the globe may be estimated at about 50 millions of English square miles. Of this, Asia contains more than one-third; America, less than one-third; Africa, about one-fifth; Europe, about one-fifteenth; and Oceanica, something less than one-fifteenth.

Of the whole population of the world it may be estimated that about one-half belongs to Asia; nearly one-third to Europe; about one-tenth to Africa; one-twentieth to America; and one-fortieth to Oceanica.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is the probable extent of the land on the surface of the globe? How much of this may be assigned to Asia? To America? To Africa? To Europe? To Oceanica? The probable amount of the population of the earth? Of Asia? Of Europe? Of Africa? Of America? Of Oceanica? With regard to religion how has the population of the earth been divided?

¹ Malte Brun's estimate of the population of the globe is lower than either of these, namely: Europe, 170, Asia 320, Africa 70, America 45, and Oceanica 20 millions; in all, 625 millions. But it is obvious that all calculations on this subject are little more than conjectures. It is only with regard to Europe that they should be considered as approximating to the truth. As a medium, we may take 600 millions as the population of the globe.

Of the whole population of the globe about two-sixths are Christians, one-sixth Mahometans, and the remainder Pagans; with the exception of between four and five millions of Jews.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the smallest, but by far the most important and the most powerful of the great divisions of the globe.

It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Asia, on the West by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south by the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

Europe lies between the parallels of 36° and 71° north latitude, and between 94° west, and 66° east longitude. Its length from Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal, to the north-eastern extremity of Russia, is nearly 3,400 miles; and its breadth, from Cape Matapan, in the Morea, to the North Cape, in Lapland, is about 2,450 miles.

The CLIMATE of Europe is much milder than that of Asia or America in the same latitude. Compare, for instance, the temperature of Ireland with that of Labrador; or with countries in the same latitude in Asia.

The AREA or superficial extent of Europe may be estimated at upwards of three and a half millions of English square miles; and its POPULATION at nearly 259 millions.

In every period of their history, and in every part of the world, the European or Caucasian race have proved themselves superior to all the others in enterprise, energy, and courage. The inhabitants of every country and climate have felt and acknowledged their superiority, and the whole world seems destined, at no distant day, to come under their dominion. A great portion of the Old World is already subject to their sway, and the whole of the New Continent may be said to belong to them and their descendants. In the remote and multitudinous islands of the Pacific Ocean, the voices of their missionaries are heard; and their colonists are pushing their settlements over the barbarous and far distant continent of Australasia.

But the European or Caucasian race have distinguished themselves from the other inhabitants of the world still more by the arts of peace—continued advancement in civilization—and successful cultivation of science and literature; and, in fact, it is to these studies, and to the results produced by them, that their superiority in arms is principally due.

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

The *north* of Europe consists of Lapland, Finland, the northern parts of Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

The *north-east* of Europe is occupied by Russia, and the *south-east* by Turkey and Greece.

The *middle* regions of Europe comprise Austria, the German States, Switzerland; and towards the coast, France, Belgium, Holland, Hanover, and Prussia.

The *south* of Europe consists of three great projections or peninsulas, which comprise Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece, and Turkey.

To the *west* of Europe are the British Islands, Great Britain or England and Scotland, and Ireland.

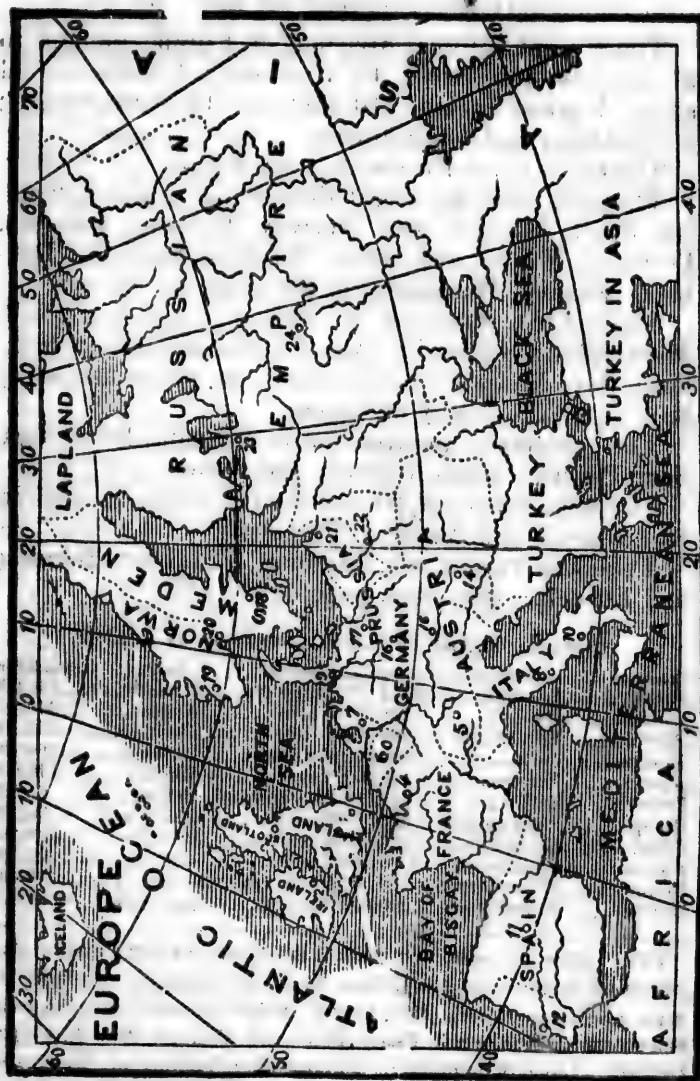
The *northern* countries of Europe lie, generally speaking, north of the parallel of 55° ; the *middle* countries, between 55° and 45° ; and the *southern* countries, to the south of the parallel of 45° .

GENERAL TEMPERATURE.

The CLIMATE of the *northern* countries is *cold* towards the north, and *temperate* towards the south; of the *middle* countries, *temperate* towards the north, and *warm* towards the south; of the *southern* countries, *warm* towards the north, and *hot* towards the south. Their PRODUCTIONS vary with their climates.—See page 105.

In the following Maps the numbers, 1, 2, &c., indicate the position of the chief towns; and for facility of reference, they are arranged alphabetically.

Amsterdam, 7	Cracow, 22	Madrid, 11
Bergin, 19	Dresden, 16	Moscow, 24
Berlin, 17	Dublin, 2	Naples, 10
Berne, 5	Edinburgh, 8	Paris, 4
Brussels, 6	Hamburg, 9	Petersburg, 23
Buda, 14	Konigsberg, 21	Rome, 3
Christiania, 20	Lisbon, 12	Stockholm, 18
Constantinople, 13	London, 1	Vienna, 15



POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

The present political divisions of Europe amount to 57, namely, 4 empires; 15 kingdoms; 1 ecclesiastical state; 7 grand duchies; 10 duchies; 12 principalities; 4 republics; and 4 free towns.

The **EMPIRES** are Russia, Austria, France, and Turkey.

The **KINGDOMS** are Great Britain and Ireland, Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Naples and Sicily, Bavaria, Sardinia, Denmark, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover, and Greece.

The **GRAND DUCHIES** are Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, and Tuscany; to which has lately been ceded the Duchy of Lucca.

The principal **DUCHIES**¹ are Nassau, Brunswick, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Modena, and Parma.

The **REPUBLICS** are Switzerland, the Ionian Islands, San Marino, and Andorra (Pyrenees).

The **FREE TOWNS** are Hamburg, Frankfort, Bremen, and Lubeck. (See note, page 43.)

CAPITALS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

Countries.	Capitals.	Population.	Countries.	Capitals.	Population.
England....	London.....	2,362,236	Belgium....	Brussels.....	140,000
Ireland....	Dublin.....	258,361	Naples.....	Naples.....	340,000
Scotland...	Edinburgh...	160,302	Sardinia....	Turin.....	120,000
France.....	Paris.....	1,200,000	Portugal....	Lisbon.....	280,000
Austria....	Vienna.....	450,000	Bavaria....	Munich.....	110,000
Prussia....	Berlin.....	440,000	Switzerland.	Berne.....	25,000
Russia.....	Petersburgh .	500,000	Hanover....	Hanover....	30,000
Spain.....	Madrid.....	220,000	Saxony.....	Dresden....	100,000
Sweden....	Stockholm...	95,000	Greece.....	Athens.....	27,000
Denmark....	Copenhagen.	130,000	Papal States.	Rome.....	170,000
Holland....	Amsterdam..	220,000	Turkey.....	Constantinople	600,000

¹ The other **DUCHIES** are Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Cothen, Anhalt-Dessau, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen; and the **PRINCIPALITIES** are Hesse-Cassel (Electorate), Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss, Elder and Younger Branch, Lippe-Detmold, Lippe-Schaumburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Waldeck, Lichtenstein, and Hesse-Homburg (Landgrave of.)

In the following Table will be found an estimate of the extent of territory, and the absolute and relative population of the Sovereign States of Europe.

Sovereign States.	Area in sq. miles, English.	Population.	Popula- tion to sq. mile.
Russia (in Europe).....	2,000,000	(1846) 54,092,300	27
Austria.....	257,368	(1846) 37,537,755	145
France (including Corsica)...	203,733	(1851) 35,781,622	138
Great Britain and Ireland...	122,823	(1851) 27,619,806	224
Prussia.....	107,921	(1849) 16,346,625	151
Spain.....	162,270	(1840) 14,216,219	78
Turkey (in Europe).....	210,585	(1844) 15,500,000	73
Sweden and Norway.....	291,164	(1845) 4,645,007	16
Holland.....	13,598	(1851) 3,267,632	240
Belgium.....	11,313	(1849) 4,359,090	385
Portugal.....	36,510	(1841) 3,412,500	96
Denmark.....	21,256	(1850) 2,304,597	108
Bavaria.....	29,638	(1849) 4,519,546	152
Hanover.....	14,776	(1843) 1,755,847	119
Württemberg.....	7,675	(1850) 1,802,252	235
Saxony.....	5,766	(1849) 1,894,431	328
Baden.....	5,851	(1849) 1,362,774	250
Brunswick.....	1,524	(1846) 268,943	110
Hesse-Cassel (Electorate).....	3,858	(1846) 754,590	195
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	3,243	(1849) 852,524	262
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	4,834	(1851) 543,328	112
Oldenburg.....	2,417	(1850) 278,030	115
Nassau.....	1,802	(1851) 428,218	237
Saxe-Weimar.....	1,421	(1851) 261,370	184
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	816	(1849) 149,753	171
Other German States.....	7,000	(1849) 1,350,000	193
Neples and Sicily.....	42,132	(1845) 8,335,316	197
Sardinian States.....	20,130	(1848) 4,916,084	169
Papal States.....	17,210	(1843) 2,898,115	168
Tuscany and Lucca.....	8,553	(1851) 1,761,140	206
Parma.....	2,268	(1851) 497,343	214
Modena.....	2,092	(1851) 586,458	280
San Marino.....	22	(1837) 8,000	364
Swiss Confederation.....	14,950	(1851) 2,390,116	159
Greece.....	15,290	(1851) 998,266	65
Ionian Islands (republic).....	1,100	(1852) 230,000	209
Cracow ¹	488	(1837) 131,462	269
Andorra (republic).....	200	(1837) 15,000	75
Total.....	3,689,616	258,399,669	70

¹ The republic of Cracow has been recently taken possession of by Austria.

RUSSIA.

Russia occupies more than half of the whole continent of Europe. It comprises the greater part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, Finland, East Bothnia, part of Lapland, the Crimea or Taurida, Bessarabia, and part of Moldavia.

The chief towns are PETERSBURGH, Moscow, Riga, Cronstadt, Archangel, Revel, Odessa, Kherson, Kaffa; Warsaw in Poland; and Abo in Finland.

GERMANY.

Germany extends from 45° to 55° north latitude, and from 6° to 20° east longitude; and its AREA in square miles may be estimated at about 250,000. It is divided into 38 distinct and independent states, which are united under the name of the Germanic Confederation. Austria is the principal state, and Prussia is the second; and the next in importance are, Bavaria, Hanover, Wurtemberg, and Saxony.

MINOR GERMAN STATES.

The Minor German States consist of several duchies and principalities, the united areas of which amount to about 28,000 square miles, that is, to something more than the size of Ireland. The principal are:

<i>Grand Duchies.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Baden,	Carlsruhe, Manheim.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	Schwerin.
Hesse-Darmstadt,	Mentz, Darmstadt, Worms.
Oldenburg,	Oldenburg.
Weimar,	Weimar.
<i>Duchies.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,	Coburg, Gotha.
Nassau,	Wiesbaden, Nassau.
Brunswick,	Brunswick, Wolfenbittel.
<i>Electorate.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Hesse-Cassel,	Cassel, Hünau.

Germany may be divided into *Northern, Middle, and Southern*. In Northern Germany, particularly near the Baltic, the country is flat, and abounds in shallow lakes, marshes, and plains of sand. The soil is not generally very productive, and the climate is cold and moist.

Middle Germany is traversed by mountains of moderate height, which are rich in minerals. The soil is in general very productive; and the climate is so mild that the wine grape is cultivated in the valleys.

Southern Germany, south of the Mayne, is an elevated, hilly country, abounding in fertile and beautiful valleys. The principal productions are corn, wine, and minerals. The climate, except in the valleys, is not so mild as in Middle Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Austria comprises the archduchy of Austria, the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary, the provinces of Galicia, Moravia, Transylvania, the Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, Sclavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia; also the kingdom of Lombardy and the states of Venice, in the north of Italy.

The chief towns are VIENNA, Prague, Presburg, Buda, Pesth, Gratz, Lemberg, Cracow, Brunn, Inspruck, Trent, Laybach, Trieste, Venice, Milan, Mantua.

FRANCE.

France was formerly divided into Provinces, but at the Revolution of 1789 it was divided into Departments; most of which take their names from the rivers and mountains within their boundaries.

The chief towns are PARIS, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Havre-de-Grace, Rouen, Nantes, Lisle, Strasbourg, Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg, Orleans, St. Malo, Boulogne, Dieppe, Calais, Dunkirk; and in Corsica, Bastia and Ajaccio.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND is described page 67.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia comprises East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Posen, Silesia, Brandenburg, Prussian Saxony, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia.

The chief towns are BERLIN, Königsberg, Dantzic, Breslau, Magdeburg, Memel, Frankfort (on the Oder), Cologne, Coblenz, Aix-la-Chapelle, Halle, Stettin, Posen, and Stralsund.

SPAIN.

Spain is divided into fourteen provinces, namely, Galicia, Asturias, Biscay, Navarre, Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, Granada, Andalusia, Estremadura, Leon, Old Castile, and New Castile.

The chief towns are MADRID, Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Granada, Cadiz, Saragossa, Salamanca, St. Sebastian, Toledo, Badajoz, Bilbao, Ferrol, Corunna, Alicante, Malaga, Vigo, Santander, Gibraltar.¹

TURKEY.

Turkey in Europe formerly comprised all the southeastern portion of the continent lying between the Black Sea and the Adriatic; but the southern part has been formed into an independent kingdom (Greece), under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia; and the latter power (Russia) is encroaching upon its northern provinces.

The chief towns are CONSTANTINOPLE, Adrianople, Salonica, Belgrade, Sophia, Bucharest, Jassy, Larissa.

The principal islands belonging to Turkey are Candia, Cyprus, Scio, Rhodes.

SWEDEN.

Sweden comprises Gothland, Sweden Proper, and Swedish Lapland.

The chief towns are STOCKHOLM, Gottenburg, Carlscrona, Upsal.

¹ Gibraltar has belonged to Great Britain since 1704.

NORWAY.

The kingdom of Norway is united to Sweden; and its chief towns are, CHRISTIANIA, Bergen, Drontheim, Frederickshal, Christiansand.

HOLLAND.

Holland includes the provinces of Holland, Zealand, North Brabant, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overysse, Friesland, Groningen, with Drenthe, and parts of Limburg and Luxemburg.

The chief towns are AMSTERDAM, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Haerlem, and Utrecht.

BELGIUM.

Belgium includes West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, South Brabant, Hainault, Namur, Liege, with parts of Limburg and Luxemburg.

The chief towns are BRUSSELS, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, and Liege.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, Entre Douro e Minho, Tras os Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarve.

The chief towns are LISBON, Oporto, Setuval or St. Ubes; and Coimbra.

DENMARK.

Denmark comprises the Peninsula of Jutland, the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, and the islands of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Langland, Falster, Bornholm, &c.

Iceland also, the Faroe Isles, part of Greenland, and a few possessions in the East and West Indies, belong to Denmark.

The chief towns are COPENHAGEN, Altona, Elsinore, Aalborg, Gluckstadt, and Kiel.

BAVARIA, HANOVER, WURTEMBERG, SAXONY.

In Bavaria the chief towns are **MUNICH, Augsburg, Nuremburg, Ratisbon, and Spire.**

In Hanover the chief towns are **HANOVER, Gottingen, Zell, Emden, Lunenburg, and Osnaburg.**

In Wurtemberg the chief towns are **STUTGARD, Ulm, Hailbron, and Hall.**

In Saxony the chief towns are **DRESDEN, Leipsic, Freiberg, and Chemnitz.**

NAPLES.

The kingdom of Naples consists of the southern half of the peninsula of Italy, and of Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea. It is sometimes called the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The chief towns are **NAPLES, Palermo, Messina, Catania, Salerno, and Syracuse.**

SARDINIAN STATES.

The kingdom of Sardinia comprises Savoy, Piedmont, and Genoa, in the north of Italy; and the island of Sardinia. The chief towns are, **TURIN, Genoa, Nice, Alessandria, and Cagliari.**

ECCLESIASTICAL STATES.

In the Ecclesiastical States, or dominions of the Pope, the chief towns are **ROME, Bologna, Ferrara, Ancona, Ravenna, and Loretto.**

TUSCANY

In the Grand Duchy of Tuscany the chief towns are **FLORENCE, Leghorn, and Pisa; and in the Duchy of Lucca, LUCCA.**

PARMA, MODENA, SAN MARINO.

In the Duchy of Parma the chief town is **PARMA; or Modena, MODENA:** and of the small republic of **San Marino, SAN MARINO.**

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland consists of twenty-two cantons, which are united into one political body, called the Swiss Confederation.

The chief towns are, BERNE, Geneva, Basle (Bâle), Zurich, Lucerne, Lausanne, Friburg, and Neufchatel.

GREECE.

Greece comprises the peninsula of the Morea, the province of Livadia, the island of Negropont, and the Cyclades in the Archipelago.

The chief towns are, NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, Tripolitza, Hydra, Athens, and Corinth.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Ionian Islands on the west coast of Greece form a republic under the protection of Great Britain.

The islands are, Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. The capital is CORFU.

FREE TOWNS.

The Free Towns, all of which are in Germany, are Hamburg, Frankfort, Bremen, and Lubeck.¹

CLASSIFICATION OF THE STATES OF EUROPE.

Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are called "the Five Great Powers of Europe."

Spain, Sweden, and Turkey, are second-rate powers.

Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Naples, Bavaria, Sardinia, Denmark, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover, and Switzerland, are third-rate powers; and the remainder are fourth-rate, or under.

RELIGIONS OF EUROPE.

Generally speaking, the Roman Catholic religion prevails in the south of Europe, the Protestant in the north, and the Greek Church in the north-east. In the middle countries of Europe there is a mixture of Protestants and Roman

¹ The POPULATION of Hamburg, with the small territory attached, is about 180,000; of Frankfort, 70,000; of Bremen, 75,000; and of Lubeck, 45,000.

Catholics, as in the German States, &c. Mohammedanism is confined to the Turkish dominions in Europe, and the extreme south of Russia.¹

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.

SEAS.—The principal seas of Europe are the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the North Sea or German Ocean, the White Sea, the Black Sea, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Sea of Azof, the Irish Sea, the Skager Rack and the Cattegat.

GULFS.—The Gulf of Venice, Genoa, Lyons, Taranto, and Lepanto, in the Mediterranean; and the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, in the Baltic.

BAYS.—The Bay of Biscay, north of Spain.

CHANNELS.—The British Channel, St. George's Channel, the North Channel (north of the Irish Sea).

STRAITS.—The Straits of Gibraltar, Bonifacio, and Messina, in the Mediterranean; the Straits of the Dardanelles and Constantinople, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Archipelago and Black Sea; the Straits of Kaffa or Enikale, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff; the Straits of Dover, the Sound, and the Great and Little Belts which connect the Baltic with the Cattegat.

ISLANDS.—The principal islands of Europe are, Great Britain and Ireland; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Elba, Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean; Negropont, and many others, in the Archipelago; Candia and Cyprus in the Levant Sea; the Azores in the Atlantic Ocean; Zealand, Fuen, Gothland, &c., in the Baltic; Guernsey, Jersey, &c., in the British Channel; the Isle of Man; the Orkney and Shetland Isles; Iceland, Spitzbergen, and Nova Zembla.

¹ In the *Weimar Almanac* for 1836, the POPULATION and RELIGIONS of Europe are given as follow :—(See page 32.)

Christians,	Roman Catholics,	121,743,000
	Protestants,	52,340,000
	Greek Church,	43,300,000
Mohammedans,		8,050,000
Jews,		1,752,000
Other faiths,		815,000
Total,		228,000,000

PENINSULAS.—Spain and Portugal, called, by way of eminence, the Peninsula; Italy, the Morea, Jutland, the Crimea, &c.

ISTHMUSES.—The Isthmus of Corinth in Greece; and Perekop, which connects the Crimea with the mainland.

CAPIES.—The North Cape in Lapland; the Naze, south of Norway; Cape Finisterre and Ortegal in Spain; Cape La Hogue in France; Cape St. Vincent in Portugal; Cape partivento in Italy; Cape Matapan in the Morea; Cape Clear in Ireland; and the Land's End in England.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal mountains in Europe are, the Alps, which divide Italy from Switzerland, Germany, and France; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Apennines, which run down Italy; the Carpathian, north and north-east of Hungary; Haemus or the Balkan mountains, in Turkey; the Ural or Uralian, between Europe and Asia; and the Dofrine or Dofrefeld, between Norway and Sweden. The volcanoes or burning mountains are, Etna in Sicily, Hecla in Iceland, and Vesuvius in Italy.

RIVERS.—The principal rivers of Europe are the Volga, flowing into the Caspian sea; the Danube and the Dnieper, into the Black Sea; the Don, into the Sea of Azof; the Rhine and the Elbe, into the North Sea; the N. Dwina, into the White Sea; the Vistula, Oder, and S. Dwina, into the Baltic; the Rhone, Loire, Garonne, and Seine, in France; the Tagus, Guadiana, and Ebro, in Spain; the Po and Tiber, in Italy; the Thames and Severn, in England; the Shannon, in Ireland; and the Tay and Clyde in Scotland.

LAKES.—The principal lakes are, Ladoga and Onega in Russia; Wener, Wetter, Maeler, in Sweden; Geneva, Constance, and Neufchatel, in Switzerland; Garda Como and Maggiore, in Italy; Lough Neagh in Ireland; Loch Lomond in Scotland; and Windermere in England.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is said of Europe? How is it bounded? Between what parallels, and between what meridians does it lie? What is its length? Its breadth? Its climate? Its area? Its population? Name, and point out on the map, the countries in the north, north-east, south-east, middle, and west of Europe. Where do the British Islands lie? By what parallels may the countries of

Europe be divided into northern, middle, and southern? Can you describe generally the climate of each? And the productions?

The present political divisions of Europe amount to? Can you state them? The empires are? The kingdoms? The grand duchies? The principal duchies? The republics? The free towns? How much of Europe does Russia occupy? The countries which it comprises? Trace them out with the pointer. The chief or principal towns? Point them out. Between what parallels and between what meridians does Germany lie? Its area? Its population? Into how many independent states is it divided? Under what general name are they united? Which is the principal state? The second? The next in importance? The Minor German states consist of? Their united areas may amount to? Trace them on the map, and give the chief towns of each division. How may Germany be divided? What is said of each?

Name, and trace on the map, the countries which Austria comprises. Give the chief towns of each, and point them out on the map. Name, and trace in like manner, the other countries of Europe, and point out the chief towns of each.

ASIA.

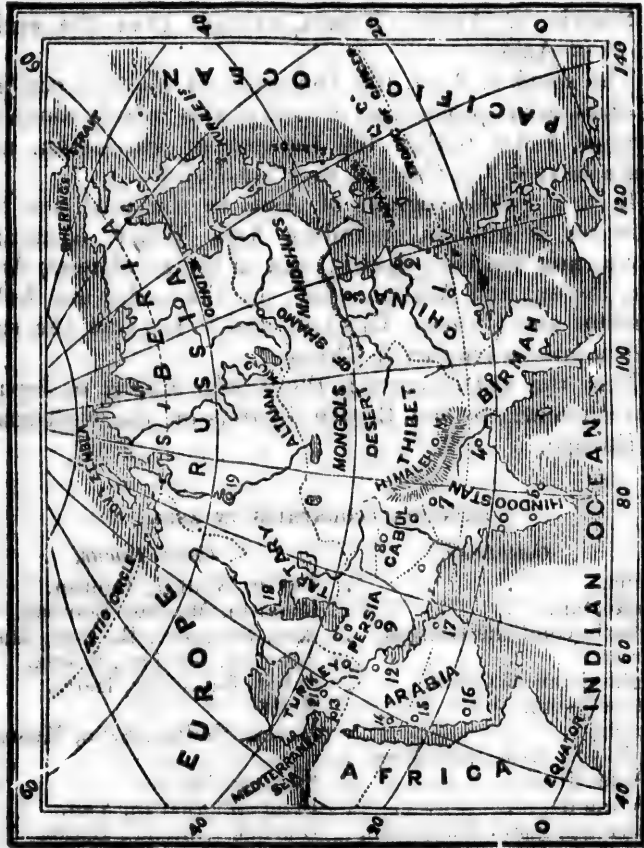
ASIA is the largest, the most populous, and in many respects the most interesting of the great divisions of the globe. It was here that the human race was first planted; and here occurred almost all the interesting events recorded in the Bible. Here, too, the great empires of antiquity rose and fell; and from Asia the elements of society, civilization, and learning, were spread over the other divisions of the earth.

Asia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Europe, the Mediterranean, and Red Sea.

Asia extends from $1^{\circ} 20'$ to 78° north latitude, and from 26° east to 170° west longitude. Its length, from the western extremity of Asia Minor (Cape Baba) to the eastern coast of Corea, is about 6,000 miles; and its breadth, from the southern extremity of Malacca to Cape Severo or Tal-mura in Siberia, is about 5,300 miles.

Its AREA may be estimated at about 16,000,000 of square miles, and its POPULATION at 400,000,000.

ASIA.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF ASIA.

Aleppo,	21	Canton,	1	Medina,	14
Antrachan,	18	Delhi,	7	Muscat,	17
Bagdad,	11	Irkutsk,	20	Nankin,	2
Bassora,	12	Ispahan,	9	Pekin,	6
Bombay,	8	Jerusalem,	13	Sana,	16
Jabal,	8	Madras,	5	Teheran,	10
Jalcutta,	4	Mecca,	15	Tobolsk,	19

GENERAL DIVISIONS.

Siberia, or Asiatic Russia, extends over the entire north of Asia.

The south of Asia, like the south of Europe, consists of three great projections or peninsulas, which comprise Arabia, India within the Ganges, or Hindostan, and India beyond the Ganges, or Chin-India.

In the middle regions of Asia, to the west, are the Turkish dominions, including Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, and the Holy Land; and to the south-west, Arabia, Persia, and Afghanistan. In the centre are Independent and Chinese Tartary; and to the east, the vast and populous empire of China.

Near the eastern coast is the insular empire of Japan, corresponding to the British Islands on the west coast of Europe.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN ASIA

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
China,	Pekin, Nankin, Canton.
Hindostan,	Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.
India beyond the Ganges,	Ava, Rangoon, Bangkok, Huá.
Persia,	Teheran, Ispahán, Shiraz.
Afghanistan or Cabul,	Cabul, Candahar, Herat.
Beloochistan,	Kelat.
Arabia,	Mecca, Medina, Sana, Muscat.
Turkey in Asia, including	
Asia Minor,	Smyrna, Burza.
Armenia,	Erzerum, Erivan, Van.
Diarbekir and Kurdistan,	Diarbekir, Mosul, Betlis.
Irak-Arabi,	Bassora, Bagdad.
Syria,	Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus.
Palestine, or the Holy Land,	Jerusalem.
Russian Asia or Siberia,	Astrachan, Tobolsk, Irkutsk.
Independent Tartary,	Bokhara, Samarcand, Bulkh.
Chinese Tartary,	Cashgar, Yarkand.
Thiber,	Lassa, Ladak.
Japan Isles,	Jeddo, Minco, Matsmai.
Ceylon,	Candy, Colombo, Trincomalee.

China.—The area of China and its dependencies may be estimated at about equal to a *third* of the whole continent; and the *population* at about 170,000,000.

Hindustan, or India within the Ganges.—This vast and important country is, with few exceptions, either subject to, or under the influence of, British dominion.

The *British* possessions in Hindostan comprise the states and provinces, under the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to which Scinde and the Punjab have been recently added. Also the large and important Island of Ceylon.

The *Independent States*, are Nepaul and Bootan.

The other European settlements in Hindostan are of little importance, namely, one of the Portuguese at Goa; two of the French at Chandernagore and Pondicherry; and two of the Danes at Tranquebar and Serampore.

India beyond the Ganges is divided into Assam, Bir-mah, and Malacca, on the west; Siam in the middle; and on the east the empire of Annam or Tonquin, which occupies the whole of the eastern part, including Tonquin, Cochin-China, Siampa, and Cambodia on the coast, and Laos in the interior. The *British* possessions in India beyond the Ganges are Assam, Aracan, Malacca: and the islands of Pulo-Penang or Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, &c.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.

SEAS.—The principal seas of Asia are, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Chinese Sea, the Yellow Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Kamtschatka; the Bay of Bengal; the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Siam, the Gulf of Tonquin; the Straits of Babelmandeb; the Straits of Ormuz, Behring's Straits; and the Straits of Malacca, Macassar, and Sunda.

ISLANDS, PENINSULAS, CAPES.

The principal islands belonging to Asia are, the Japan

¹ The extent of the whole of India possessed by the Portuguese, French, and Danes, has been estimated at 7,430 square miles, and the population at 745,000

Islands, the Philippine Islands, Ceylon, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Moluccas or Spice Islands; the Chinese Islands, Hainan and Formosa; Saghalien, Loo Choo, the Laccadive and Maldive Islands, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Kurile Isles, the Aleutian or Fox Islands.

PENINSULAS.—Hindustan, Malacca, or Malaya, Cambodia, Corea, and Kamtschatka.

CAVES.—In the north of Asia, Cape Taimura or Severo, North Cape, East Cape, Cape Copatka in Kamtschatka; Cape Romania, south of the Eastern, and Cape Comorin, south of the Western Peninsula of India.

MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, LAKES.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal mountains are, the Himalaya, the Altai, the Caucasus, the East and West Ghats; the Taurus, the Lebanon, and the Ural ranges.

RIVERS.—The Kiang-ku or Yang-tse-kiang, the Hoang-ho, the Lena, the Yenesei, the Oby, the Amour or Saghalien, the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Irrawaddy, the Indus, the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Gihon or Oxus, the Sihon or Jaxartes, and the Maykaung or Cambodia.

LAKES.—The Caspian Sea, the Sea of Aral, the Dead Sea, and Lake Baikal.

ESTIMATE OF THE EXTENT AND POPULATION, WITH THE CAPITALS, OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN ASIA.

States.	English square miles.	Population.	Pop. to sq. mi.	Capitals.
Afghanistan, ¹	400,000	7,000,000	17	Cabul.
Annam, Empire of,	120,000	10,000,000	83	Hue.
Arabia,	1,000,000	10,000,000	10	Mecca.
Bahian Empire,	250,000	3,500,000	14	Ava.
Chinese Empire,	5,350,000	170,000,000	32	Pekin.
Hindustan,	1,250,000	131,000,000	104	Calcutta.
Japan Empire,	260,000	25,000,000	96	Jeddo.
Persia,	430,000	9,000,000	20	Teheran.
Russia in Asia,	5,500,000	9,000,000	1	Tobolsk.
Siam,	200,000	4,000,000	20	Bangkok.
Tartary (Independent),	400,000	5,000,000	12	Bokhara.
Turkey in Asia,	450,000	12,000,000	27	Constantinople.

¹ Including Beloochistan, of which Kelat is the chief town.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is said of Asia? How is it bounded? Its length and breadth? Its area and population? Its general divisions? Trace each on the map. The principal countries of Asia? Trace them on the map, and point out the principal towns of each. The estimated area and population of China? What is said of Hindostan? British India comprises? The Independent States? What settlements have the French, Portuguese, and Danes in Hindostan? Their extent and population? Name, and point out on the map, the principal seas, gulfs, bays, and straits. Also, the islands, peninsulas, and capes. Also, the mountains, rivers, and lakes.

AFRICA.

AFRICA is remarkable for its vast deserts of burning sand, the ignorance and barbarism of its inhabitants, and the number and ferocity of its animals. Though some countries of Africa, particularly Egypt and Carthage, were early distinguished for civilization and commerce, yet it is at the present day the least known of all the great divisions of the globe; and it is greatly to be feared that even the noble efforts now making under the sanction of the British parliament to introduce civilization and Christianity into the heart of this great continent, will, like all those that preceded them, be defeated by the nature of the climate, if not by the barbarism of the inhabitants.

Africa is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea; on the south by the Southern Ocean; on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the east by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.

Africa extends from $34^{\circ} 52'$ south, to $37^{\circ} 21'$ north latitude, and from $17^{\circ} 33'$ west, to $51^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude. Its length from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean is about 5,000 miles; and its breadth from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui is about 4,700 miles. Its AREA may be

¹ This alludes to the recent expedition to Africa, which, to the great regret of every benevolent man, has been defeated, as was here anticipated, by the nature of the climate.

estimated at about 10,000,000 of square miles English, and its **POPULATION** at about 80,000,000.¹

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF AFRICA.

1. The **BARBARY STATES**, including the whole country north of the desert of the Sahara, and west of the 25th degree of east longitude.

2. The **SAHARA**, or the Great Desert.

3. The **REGION OF THE NILE**, including Egypt, Nubia, with Dongola and Sennaar; Abyssinia, Kordofan, and all the country drained by its affluents.

4. **NIGRITIA**, which may be subdivided into *Soudan*, or North Nigritia, central Nigritia, and Southern Nigritia.

SOUDAN, or North Nigritia, lies between the Kong Mountains, and the Sahara; and is watered by the Senegal, Gambia, Niger, and the rivers flowing into Lake Tchad.

CENTRAL Nigritia lies between the Kong Mountains and the Northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea, to the Bight of Biafra.

SOUTHERN Nigritia includes the countries from the Bight of Biafra along the coast to Cape Negro, and inwards to the sources of the rivers flowing through it to the coast.

5. **SOUTHERN Africa**, or the regions south of Cape Negro, on the west, and of the Zambese river on the east.

6. **EASTERN Africa**, or the regions north of the Zambese river, round by the sea-coast to the confines of Abyssinia and the Gebel-el-Komri, or Mountains of the Moon.

7. The **ISLANDS** of Africa are Madagascar, Bourbon, Mauritius or Isle of France, the Comoro Isles and Socotra, on the east coast; and the Madeira, Canary, and Cape Verd Islands, St. Helena, St. Thomas, Ascension, Goree, and Fernando Po, on the west coast.

The population of Africa may be divided into seven distinct races, namely: the Numidians or Moors, the Egyptians, the Nubians, the Abyssinians, the Caffres, the Negroes, and the Hottentots.

The British possessions in Africa comprise the Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, and several other settlements and forts on the western coast; and the islands of Fernando Po, St. Helena, Ascension, and the Mauritius or Isle of France.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN AFRICA.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Towns</i>
Egypt,	Cairo, Alexandria.
Barbary, which includes	
Morocco and Fez, .	Morocco, Mogadoro, Fez.
Algiers,	Algiers, Constantina.
Tunis,	Tunis, Susa, Cables.
Tripoli,	Tripoli.
Fezzan,	Mourzouk.
Barca,	Derna.
Nubia,	Sennaar, Dongola.
Abyssinia,	Gondar, Axum.
Upper Guinea,	Benin, Freetown.
Lower Guinea,	Loango, St. Salvador.
Nigritia,	Timbuctoo, Bornou.
Eastern Africa,	Sofala.
Cape Colony,	Cape Town.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.

SEAS.—The principal seas of Africa are, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; the Gulfs of Guinea, Sidra, and Cables; Saldanha and Table Bays; the Channel of Mozambique; the Straits of Gibraltar and Babelmandeb.

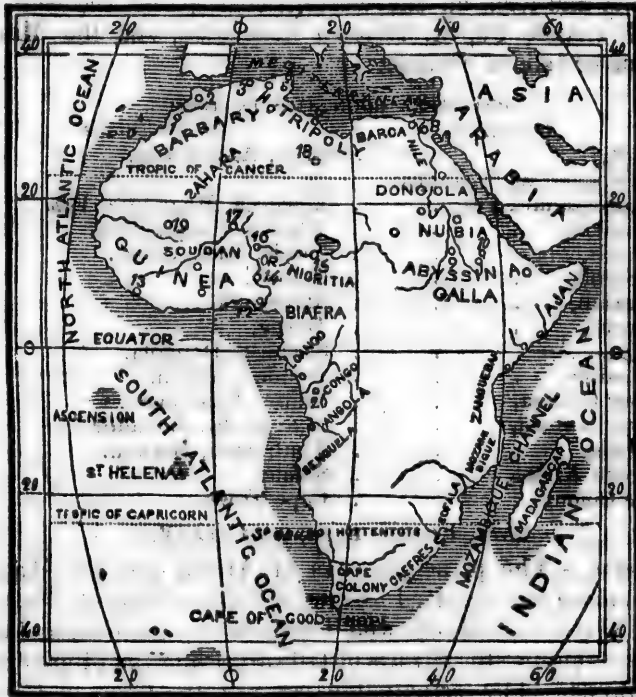
CAPES.—The principal capes are, the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Bon, Cape Verd, Cape Guardafui, Capes Spartel, Bojador, Blanco, Palmas, Three Points, Formosa, and Negro.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal mountains are, Mount Atlas, the mountains of the Moon, the Kong Mountains, the Mountains of Lupata, the Mountains of Abyssinia, and Sierra Leone.

RIVERS.—The principal rivers are, the Nile, the Niger, the Quorra, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Zaire or Congo, the Coanza, the Orange River or Gareep, and the Zambese.

LAKES.—The principal lakes are, Tchad, Debo or Dobbie, Dembea, and Maravi.

AFRICA.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF AFRICA.

Alexandria, . . . 7	Cape Town, . . . 11	St. Salvador, . . . 20
Algiers, . . . 8	Constantina, . . . 4	Sennaar, . . . 9
Benin, . . . 12	Fez, . . . 2	Sierra Leone, . . . 18
Benoum, . . . 19	Gondar, . . . 10	Suez (under) . . . 8
Bornou, . . . 15	Morocco, . . . 1	Timbuctoo, . . . 17
Boussa, . . . 14	Mourzouk, . . . 18	Tripoli, . . . 1
Cairo, . . . 8	Sackatoo, . . . 16	Tunis, . . . 1

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is said of Africa? How is it bounded? Its length and breadth? Its area and population? Its general divisions?

Trace each on the map. The British possessions comprise? The principal countries of Africa? Trace them on the map, and point out the principal towns of each. Name, and point out on the map, the principal seas, gulfs, bays, and straits. Also, the islands and capes, mountains, rivers, and lakes.

AMERICA.

AMERICA, or the New World, was discovered in the year 1492 by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa. It is distinguished from all the other great divisions of the globe by the size and grandeur of its mountains, lakes, and rivers.

America is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the south by the Antarctic Ocean; on the east by the Atlantic; and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It is divided by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea into two vast peninsulas—one of which is called North, and the other South America. North and South America are united by the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, which in one part is only 28 miles across.

The length of the whole continent from north to south is upwards of 9,000 miles.¹ The breadth of North America, where broadest, is about 3,500 miles; and of South America about 3,200 miles.

The AREA of America may be estimated at about 15,000,000 of square miles; and the POPULATION at about 55,000,000.²

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The *northern* part of North America, from the great lakes to the Arctic Ocean, is called British America, except a portion of the north-western extremity, which belongs to Russia.

¹ From about the 72d degree of north, to about the 56th degree of south latitude.

² Of the whole population of America, it may be estimated that about 10,000,000 are Indians; 8,000,000, Negroes; 7,000,000, of mixed race; and 30,000,000, Europeans or descendants of Europeans.

The *middle* regions, from the Atlantic, on the east, to the Pacific; on the west, belong to the United States.

The *southern* parts, and the isthmus, form the republics of Mexico and Guatemala, or Central America.

British America comprises the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Labrador or New Britain, the Territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, and part of Oregon. Also, the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Anticosti, Vancouver, &c.

The AREA of British America may be estimated at about 1,500,000 of square miles; and the POPULATION at about 2,500,000.

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Labrador or New Britain, .	Nain Fort.
Hudson's Bay, .	York Fort.
Upper Canada, .	Toronto, Kingston.
Lower Canada, .	Quebec, Montreal.
New Brunswick, .	Frederick Town, St. John's.
Nova Scotia, .	Halifax, Lunenburg.
Newfoundland, .	St. John's.
Cape Breton, .	Louisburg, Sydney.
Prince Edward's Island, .	Charlotte Town.

The *United States* extend from the British possessions on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico on the south; and from the Atlantic Ocean on the east, to the Pacific Ocean on the west.

THE UNITED STATES.

NEW ENGLAND, OR NORTHERN STATES.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Maine, .	Augusta, Portland.
Massachusetts, .	Boston, Salem.
New Hampshire, .	Concord, Portsmouth.
Vermont, .	Montpelier, Burlington.
Rhode Island, .	Providence, Newport.
Connecticut, .	Hartford, Newhaven.

MIDDLE STATES.

States.

Chief Towns.

New York, . . .	New York, Albany.
Pennsylvania, . . .	Philadelphia, Pittsburg.
New Jersey, . . .	Trenton, Newark.
Delaware, . . .	Dover, Wilmington.
Maryland, . . .	Annapolis, Baltimore.
District of Columbia, . . .	WASHINGTON.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Virginia, . . .	Richmond, Norfolk.
North Carolina, . . .	Raleigh, Newbern.
South Carolina, . . .	Charlestown, Columbia.
Georgia, . . .	Savannah, Augusta.
Alabama, . . .	Tuscaloosa, Mobile.
Florida, . . .	Tallahassee, St. Augustine.

WESTERN STATES.

Ohio, . . .	Cincinnati, Columbus.
Kentucky, . . .	Lexington, Louisville.
Tennessee, . . .	Memphis, Knoxville.
Michigan, . . .	Detroit.
Indiana, . . .	Indianapolis, Vincennes.
Illinois, . . .	Vandalia.
Missouri, . . .	St. Louis, Jefferson.
Mississippi, . . .	Natchez, Jackson.
Louisiana, . . .	New Orleans.
Arkansas, . . .	Little Rock.
Iowa, . . .	Iowa.
Wisconsin, . . .	Madison.
Texas, . . .	Austin, Houston, Galveston.
Upper California, . . .	San Francisco.

Territories not yet organized into States, Oregon and Minnesota.

LATE SPANISH POSSESSIONS, NOW REPUBLICS.

States.

Chief Towns.

Mexico, . . .	Mexico, Vera Cruz, Acapulco.
Guatemala, ¹ . . .	Guatemala, St. Salvador, Leon.

BAYS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.

The principal bays, gulfs, and straits of N. America are Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, Bay of Fundy, Chesapeake Bay

¹ Or Central America, which contains the State of Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras.

Bay of Honduras, Bay of Campeachy, Delaware Bay. Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gulf of California, Davis's Straits, Hudson's Straits, Behring's Straits, Barrow's Straits, Straits of Belleisle, and Nootka Sound.

ISLANDS.

The principal islands, are, the West Indies, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's, Anticosti, Long Island, Rhode Island, Vancouver's Islands, Queen Charlotte's Island, Greenland, North Georgian, Melville, and Bathurst Islands.

PENINSULAS.—Nova Scotia, Florida, Yucatan, California, Alaska.

CAVES.—Capes Farewell, Chidley, Hatteras, Sable, St. Antonio, Lucas.

MOUNTAINS.—The Rocky Mountains, the Apalachian or Alleghany Mountains, Mount St. Elias, Mount Fairweather, &c.

RIVERS.—The Mississippi and Missouri, the St. Lawrence, the Arkansas, the Rio Bravo or del Norte, the Mackenzie River, the Ohio, the Red River, the Tennessee, the Columbia, the Coppermine River, &c.

LAKES.—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario; Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Lake Athabasca, Winnipeg, and Nicaragua.

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The northern parts of South America comprise COLOMBIA, which contains the republics of New Granada, Ecuador or Equator, and Venezuela; and GUIANA, in which the English, French, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese, have settlements.

The eastern part forms the vast Portuguese empire of Brazil; and on the western coast are, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia or Upper Peru.

The inland portion between Brazil, Bolivia, and Chili, comprises La Plata, or the Argentine republic Paraguay, and Banda Oriental or Uruguay.

The southern extremity, from the Pampas of La Plata to Cape Horn, is called Patagonia.

Between the two continents are the *West Indies*, or the *Columbian Archipelago*.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Colombia, which includes New Granada	Bogota, Panama.
Venezuela	Caraccas, Cumana.
Ecuador, or Equator	Quito and Guayaquil.
British Guiana, or Demerara	Georgetown.
Essequibo, and Berbice	New Amsterdam.
Surinam, or Dutch Guiana	Paramaribo.
French Guiana	Cayenne.
Brazil	Rio Janeiro, St. Salvador.
Peru	Lima, Truxillo.
Bolivia, or Upper Peru	Chuquisaca, Potosi, La Paz.
Chili	St. Jago, Valparaiso.
La Plata	Buenos Ayres, Cordova.
Paraguay	Assumption, New Coimbra.
Banda Oriental, or Uruguay	Monte Video.
Patagonia	Port St. Julian.

ISLANDS.

The principal islands of South America are, the Falk land Islands, Terra del Fuego, South Georgia, Sandwich Land, New South Shetland Islands, Juan Fernandez, Galapagos, &c.

CAVES.—Cape St. Roque, Cape Horn, Cape Blanco, Cape Vela, &c.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, STRAITS.

The principal seas, gulfs, bays, and straits are, the Caribbean Sea, the Gulfs of Darien, Maracaybo, Guayaquil, All Saints' Bay, Bay of Panama, the Straits of Magellan, and Straits of Le Maire.

MOUNTAINS.—The Andes or Cordilleras, and their subordinate branches; as the Chain of Venezuela, the Chain of Chiquitos, the Mountains of Brazil, and the Mountains of Paraguay.

RIVERS.—The Amazon, the La Plata, the Orinoco, the Magdalena, the Madeira, the Francisco, &c.

LAKES.—Titicaca in Bolivia, and Maracaybo in Colombia; which is connected by a narrow channel with the sea.

**ESTIMATE OF THE EXTENT AND POPULATION, WITH THE CAPITALS,
OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF AMERICA.**

States.	English square miles	Population.	Capitals
British America ¹	3,000,000.	3 250,000	Quebec.
Central America.....	200 000	2,000,000	St. Salvador.
Mexico.....	1,100 000	7,200,000	Mexico.
United States.....	3,260,073	23,283,384	Washington.
Bolivia.....	312,000	1,700 000	Chuquisaca.
Brazil.....	2,300 000	7,500,000	Rio Janeiro.
Chile.....	144 000	1,200,000	Santiago.
Colombia.....	1 500,000	4 050,000	Bogotá.
Guiana.....	135,000	164 605	Georgetown.
La Plata.....	927 000	1 600,000	Bueno-Ayres.
Paraguay.....	74,000	260,000	Assumption.
Peru.....	521,000	1,400 000	Lima.
Uruguay.....	120,000	140,000	Monte Video.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

By whom, and when, was America discovered? How is it distinguished from the other great divisions of the globe? How is it bounded? How is it divided? And how united? Its length? Its greatest, and least breadth? Its area and population? How may the population be divided? Its general divisions? British America comprises? The area and population may be estimated at? Trace on the map the British possessions, and point out the principal towns of each. The United States extend from? The New England or Northern States are? Trace them on the map, and point out the principal towns of each. Do the same as regards the Middle, Southern, and Western States. The late Spanish possessions in North America are now? Trace Mexico and Guatemala on the map, and point out the principal towns of each. Name, and point out on the map, the principal bays, gulfs, and straits. Also, the islands, peninsulas, and capes. Also, the mountains, rivers, and lakes.

How is South America bounded? Its general divisions? The British possessions in South America? Name the principal countries; trace them on the map, and point out the principal towns of each. Name, and point out on the map, the principal islands and capes. Also, the seas, gulfs, bays, and straits. Also, the mountains, rivers, and lakes.

¹ Including our possessions in Central and South America.

WEST INDIES.

The islands called the *West Indies* include the following groups :—

1. The *Bahamas*, which are about 500 in number but many of them are mere rocks and islets. The principal islands of this group are—Providence, Bahama and Guanahani or St. Salvador. The latter, *Guanahani*, is remarkable as being the island on which Columbus first landed, and to which he gave the name of *St. Salvador*.

2. The *Greater Antilles*, which include Cuba, Hayti, (called also Hispaniola or St. Domingo,) Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

3. The *Lesser Antilles*, which lie along the northern coast of South America, nearly parallel to the Greater Antilles. The principal islands of this group are Margarita, Buen-Aire, and Curacao.

4. The *Caribbean Islands* are divided into three classes, namely, the *Virgin*, the *Leeward*, and the *Windward Islands*.

The *Virgin Islands* are, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, and Virgin Gorda.

The largest of the *Leeward Islands* are, Anguilla, St. Martin's, St. Bartholomew, Saba, Barbuda, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, and Dominica.

The principal of the *Windward Islands* are, Martinique, Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, and Trinidad.

The principal islands belonging to *Great Britain* are, Jamaica, the Bahamas, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad. The principal towns are, *Spanish Town*, *Kingston*, and *Port Royal*; they are in Jamaica.

The *Spanish islands* are, Cuba and Porto Rico.

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

The *French* islands are, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, and the northern part of St. Martin.

The *Dutch* islands are, Curaçoa, St. Eustatius, and the southern part of St. Martin.

The *Danish* islands are, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John. St. Bartholomew belongs to *Sweden*.

Hayti (St. Domingo or Hispaniola) was taken possession of by the slaves during the French Revolutionary wars, and formed into a government of Negroes, under the name of the *Republic of Hayti*. The chief towns are, *Cape Haytien*, *Port-au-Prince* and *St. Domingo*.¹

The people of Hayti are rapidly advancing in civilization. Free schools and a college have been established, and foreign teachers are employed at the expense of the government.²

The total AREA of the West India Islands may be estimated at about 90,000 square miles; and the POPULATION at about 3,500,000.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal mountains are, the Blue Mountains, in Jamaica, the Copper Mountains in Cuba, and Morne Garou (volcano) in St. Vincent.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

Describe the situation of the West India Islands? Into how many groups are they usually divided? Name them, and point out each on the map. Where do the Caribbean Islands lie? How are they divided? Name the Virgin, the Leeward, and the Windward Islands, and point out each on the map. The islands which belong to Great Britain? Point out each on the map. The principal towns, and where? Name and point out in like manner, the islands which belong to the other European powers. What is said of Hayti? By what other names is it called? The principal towns? The principal mountains, and where?

¹ It was called *Hispaniola* (that is, *Little Spain*) by Columbus, who discovered it in 1495. It is also called *St. Domingo*, from the town of that name, its capital, under the Spaniards.

² Later accounts of the Republic of Hayti are not so favorable. The revolutions which have occurred since have checked civilization, and almost ruined their commerce.

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY.

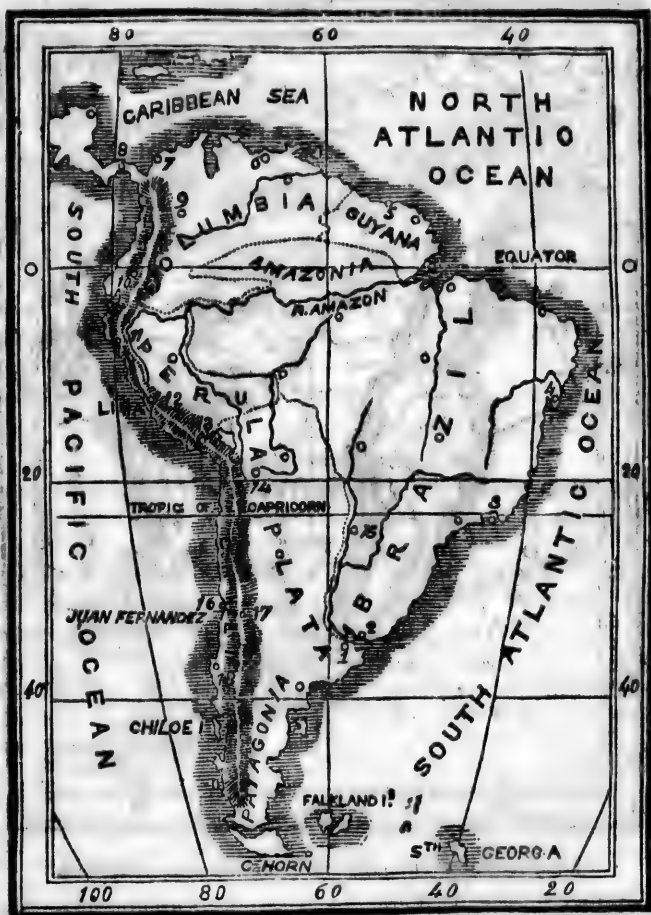
NORTH AMERICA.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

Acapulco, . . . 4	Leon, . . . 2	Philadelphia, . . . 13
Boston, . . . 12	Mexico, . . . 5	Quebec, . . . 13
Charleston, . . . 8	New Orleans, . . . 7	Toronto, . . . 14
Guatemala, . . . 3	New York, . . . 11	Vera Cruz, . . . 9
Galveston, . . . 15	Panama, . . . 1	Washington, . . . 10
a Slave Lake.	c Winnipeg.	e Michigan.
n Athabasca.	d Superior.	f Huron.
		g Erie.
		h Ontario.

SOUTH AMERICA.



Arequipa, .	18	Lima .	12	St. Fe de Bogota, .	17
Assumption, .	15	Monte Video, .	2	St. Jago, .	17
Buenos Ayres, .	1	Panama, .	8	St. Salvador, .	2
Caraccas, .	6	Potosi, .	14	Surinam, .	5
Carthagena, .	7	Quito, .	10	Truxillo, .	11
Conception, .	18	Rio Janeiro, .	8	Valparaiso, .	16

OCEANICA.

OCEANICA, or the *Watery World*, is inferior to the other great divisions of the globe, both in extent and population. It consists of *Australia* or New Holland, and the adjacent islands; and of *Polynesia*, or the multitudinous groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The AREA of Oceanica has been estimated at about three millions of square miles, and the POPULATION at about twenty millions, but these estimates are evidently little more than conjectures.

AUSTRALIA¹ or *Australasia*,² consists of New Holland, Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, Admiralty Isles, New Hebrides, Solomon Islands, Queen Charlotte's Islands, Norfolk Island, and some others.

The vast island of New Holland was discovered by the Dutch, but its eastern shores were first traced by Captain Cook, who named the place where he first landed *Botany Bay*, from the beauty and variety of the *flowers* which he found in every direction. The eastern coast of New Holland, which is called *New South Wales*, has been extensively colonized by the British people, particularly towards the south-east. The principal settlements are *Sydney*, *Port Jackson*, *Botany Bay*, *Port Hunter*, *Port Macquarie*, and *Port Moreton*. The chief towns are *Sydney* and *Melbourne*.

Another settlement has been formed upon the *Swan River*, on the south-western coast, the chief towns of which are *Perth* and *Freemantle*; and another on the south coast

¹ The animals of Australia differ remarkably from those of the other divisions of the globe. Some of their *quadrupeds* walk on two feet, and others have the bill of a bird.

² *Australasia*, that is, *Southern Asia*. The name *New Holland* was given by the Dutch to that portion of the north-western coast which they discovered, and the term was afterwards naturally extended to the whole island.



Bogöta, 17
dor, 5
11
16

which is called South Australia, the chief town of which is *Adelaide*, near the Gulf of St. Vincent.

In Van Diemen's Land also there are several British settlements, the chief towns of which are *Hobart Town* and *Dalrymple*. New Zealand also is beginning to be extensively colonized by British emigrants; the chief towns are *Wellington* and *Auckland*.¹

GULFS AND BAYS.—The principal are the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cambridge Gulf on the north; Halifax and Moreton Bays on the east; Port Phillip, the Gulf of St. Vincent, and Spencer Gulf on the south; and Shark Bay with a few others on the west.

STRAITS.—Torres Straits, Bass Straits, Clarence Straits, and Endeavor Straits.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal are the Australian Alps and Blue Mountains in Australia, the Barren Mountains in Van Diemen's Land, Mount Egmont in New Zealand, and Mount Roa in the Sandwich Islands.

RIVERS.—The Murray, the Lachlan, the Darling, the Swan River, in Australia; and the Tamer and Derwent in Van Diemen's Land.

The Islands of *Polynesia*, as the term denotes, are exceedingly numerous. The principal groups are—the Ladrone or Marianne, the Pelew, the Caroline, and the Sandwich Islands, north of the equator; and the Society Islands, the Friendly Isles, the Navigators' Islands, Feejee, the Marquesas, and the Washington Islands, south of the equator.

The inhabitants of the Society, Sandwich, and Friendly Islands, from their intercourse with Europeans, have made considerable advances in civilization and Christianity. In the Sandwich Islands alone there are nearly 1,000 schools under the care of European Missionaries, in which upwards of 50,000 native children are instructed.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is said of Oceanica? It consists of? The meaning of the terms *Australia* and *Polynesia*? The estimated area and

¹ Another settlement has been recently formed at Port Essington, called North Australia, the chief town of which is *Victoria*.

population of Oceanica? Australia consists of? To what part of Australia does the term *New Holland* properly apply? Point out on the map each of the Australian islands? What is said of Captain Cook? Name the settlements, trace them on the map, and point out the chief towns. What is said of the animals of Australia? Polynesia consists of? Point them out on the map. What is said of the Society, Sandwich, and Friendly Islands?

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The BRITISH EMPIRE consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of extensive possessions and numerous colonies in every quarter of the world.

The island of Great Britain comprises England and Wales, or South Britain; and Scotland or North Britain. Ireland lies to the west of Great Britain, and is sometimes called West Britain. Great Britain and Ireland, with the adjacent islands, are usually called the British Isles.

The British possessions are:—

In Europe—Heligoland, a small island in the German Ocean, about twenty-six miles from the mouths of the Elbe and Weser; Gibraltar, an important fortress in the south of Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean; Malta, an important and celebrated island in the Mediterranean, to the south of Sicily; and the Ionian Islands, to the west of Greece, which form a republic under the protection of the British crown.

In Asia—The greater part of India or Hindostan; Aracan, a large territory, extending along the western coast of the Eastern Peninsula, formerly belonging to the Burmese, but ceded by them to the British in 1826; Ceylon, a large and important island near the south-eastern extremity of Hindostan; Malacca, a settlement on the west coast of the Malay peninsula; Prince of Wales' Island, near the west coast of Malacca; Singa-

pore, an island at the southern extremity of the same peninsula; Aden, an important town and stronghold in Arabia, which commands the entrance of the Red Sea; the Island of Hong Kong, lately ceded to us by the Chinese; and the new and interesting settlements at Sarawak¹ and Labuan under Sir James Brooke, now the Rajah of Sarawak.

In Australia—The greater part of the vast island of New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and Norfolk Island.

In Africa—The important and flourishing colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, and several other settlements and forts on the western coast; and the islands of Fernando Po, St. Helena, Ascension, and the Mauritius or Isle of France.

In North America—Labrador, the countries around Hudson's Bay, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, the Bermudas or Somer's Island, Balize, and other settlements in the Bay of Honduras.

In South America—The settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice in Guiana; and the Falkland Islands, near Cape Horn.

In the West Indies—The Lucayos or Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, and several other important islands.

The AREA of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may be estimated at about 122,500 square miles; and the POPULATION at about 28,000,000.

It has been estimated that Great Britain rules over an extent of territory *fifty* times as large as itself, and over a population more than *five* times as numerous as its own. In fact, the sun never sets upon the British dominions.

¹ *Sarawak* is a country in the north of Borneo; and *Labuan* is an island near the north-west coast of it (Borneo).

The army, exclusive of the native Indian troops, amounts to upwards of 100,000 men; and the navy consists of above 500 ships of war, more than a hundred of which carry from 72 to 120 guns each. The number of vessels engaged in British trade is about 30,000; and the number of seamen employed in them is upwards of 180,000.

The annual REVENUE of Great Britain and Ireland amounts to about £50,000,000; that is, nearly equal to a third of the sum total of the revenues of all the States of Europe.

THE NATIONAL DEBT amounts to nearly £800,000,000; that is, to more than a half of the sum total of the debts of all the States of Europe. But the national PROPERTY exceeds, it is estimated, £8,700,000,000; and if colonial property be included, £5,500,000,000. The national INCOME, or the produce from all kinds of industry and property, is valued at upwards of £500,000,000 a-year.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH ISLANDS.	Ext. in square miles.	Population.			
		1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
GREAT BRITAIN:	50,387	11,261,437	13,091,005	14,095,138	16,733,947
England.....	7,425	717,438	806,182	911,603	1,188,821
Wales.....	32,187	2,093,456	2,365,114	2,620,184	2,870,784
Scotland.....	32,512	6,801,827	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,515,794
IRELAND:	220	40,081	41,000	47,975	52,116
Isle of Man.....	50	20,827	26,128	28,521	33,645
Guernsey, &c.....	69	28,600	36,582	47,544	57,155
ARMY, NAVY, &c..		319,300	277,017	*188,453	*167,604
Total of United Kingdom,	122,823	21,282,966	24,410,429	27,019,558	27,614,866

* Such part of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen, as were on shore within the United Kingdom, on the night when the census was taken, are included in this enumeration.

COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.	Estimate of the extent in sq. miles.	Estimate of the Population.
IN EUROPE.		
Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo, and Heligoland.....	120	150,000
IN ASIA.		
Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.	645,000	100,000,000
Scinde and the Punjaub.....	150,000	4,000,000
The Island of Ceylon.....	25,000	1,500,000
Assam, Aracan, the Tenasserim Provinces, &c.....	100,000	1,250,000
Forts and Settlements, comprising Aden, Malacca, Pulo-Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Labuan, &c.....	2,000	250,000
IN AFRICA.		
Cape Colony.....	120,000	261,430
Port Natal.....	18,000	
Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast and Cape Coast Castle.....	2,000	325,000
The Mauritius, St. Helena, Ascension, Rodriguez, and the Seychelle Islands.....	1,000	187,700
IN NORTH AMERICA.		
Upper Canada.....	100,000	723,290
Lower Canada.....	250,000	768,334
New Brunswick.....	27,700	156,162
Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton.....	18,700	199,906
Newfoundland.....	36,000	96,508
Prince Edward's Island.....	2,200	62,678
Hudson's Bay Territory, Oregon, and Vancouver's Island.....	1,000,000	100,000
IN CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Honduras.....	62,055	11,066
British West India Islands.....	15,000	805,106
IN SOUTH AMERICA.		
Guiana, comprising Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.....	98,889	126,000
Falkland Islands.....	2,500	270
IN AUSTRALASIA.		
New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Norfolk Island.....	2,500,000	1,000,000
TRIBUTARY AND PROTECTED STATES.		
In Europe, the Ionian Islands.....	1,160	230,000
In India, Berar, Oude, Mysore, Cochin, and the dominions of the Nizam, &c.....	600,000	40,000,000
Total of the British Empire, in round numbers	5,500,000	180,000,000

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

The British Empire consists of? Great Britain includes? The British Isles? The British possessions in Europe? In Asia? In Australia? In Africa? In North America? In South America? In the West Indies? The area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland? The estimated extent of the territory over which Great Britain rules? The estimated amount of the population? The British army amounts to? The navy consists of? The number of ships engaged in trade? The number of seamen? The annual revenue? The amount of the national debt? The national property estimated at? The national income amounts to?

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND is bounded on the north by the river Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Frith, which divide it from Scotland; on the south by the English or British Channel; on the east by the German Ocean; on the west by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

England lies nearly between the parallels of 50° and 56° north latitude, and between about two degrees of east, and six of west longitude.¹ Its length from the coast of Dorsetshire to Berwick-on-Tweed, is about 360 miles; and its breadth from St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire, to Lowestoft, in Suffolk, is about 800 miles. Its AREA is estimated at 57,812 square miles, or 37,094,400 acres. The POPULATION of England and Wales, according to the late returns,² amounts to 17,922,768, or nearly eighteen millions—(England 16,738,947; and Wales 1,183,821.)

¹ Accurately, between $1^{\circ} 46'$ east, and $5^{\circ} 41'$ west longitude.

² The last census (1851) exhibits an increase of about 12 per cent. for England, and of about 10 per cent. for Wales and Scotland; but for Ireland's decrease of upwards of 19 per cent.

England is divided into forty COUNTIES or SHIRES, and Wales into twelve, which, with the principal towns, are as follow:—

SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

*Counties.**Principal Towns.*

Northumberland, ¹	Newcastle, Berwick, Alnwick.
Cumberland,	Carlisle, Whitehaven, Penrith.
Westmoreland, ²	Appleby, Kendal.
Durham,	Durham, Sunderland, Stockton.
Yorkshire,	York, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull.
Lancashire, ³	Liverpool, Manchester, Lancaster.

FOUR ADJOINING WALES.

Cheshire, ⁴	Chester, Stockport, Macclesfield.
Shropshire,	Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth.
Herefordshire,	Hereford, Leominster, Ledbury.
Monmouthshire,	Monmouth, Chepstow, Abergavenny.

TEN NORTH-MIDLAND.

Nottinghamshire,	Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield.
Derbyshire,	Derby, Chesterfield, Ashbourne.
Staffordshire,	Stafford, Lichfield, Wolverhampton.
Worcestershire,	Worcester, Dudley, Kidderminster.
Warwickshire, ⁵	Birmingham, Warwick, Coventry.
Leicestershire,	Leicester, Loughborough.
Rutlandshire, ⁶	Oakham, Uppingham.
Northamptonshire,	Northampton, Peterborough.
Huntingdonshire,	Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neot's.
Cambridgeshire,	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.

¹ Northumberland, that is, *the land north of the Humber*. The Kingdom of Northumberland, during the Heptarchy, extended from the Humber to the Frith of Forth.

² Westmoreland, that is, *the west moorland*.

³ Formerly *Lancastershire*. See the note on *Cheshire*.

⁴ *Cheshire* for *Chestershire*. *Chester* derives its name from the Latin term *castra*, an encampment or fortified place. Hence also the frequent terminations in English towns; as in *Dorchester*, that is, the fortification on the *Don*; *Lancaster*, on the *Lune*; *Exeter* (for *Excester*) on the *Eze*; *Rochester*, on the rock (*roche*).

⁵ *Warwick*, that is, *the town where the munitions of war were kept*; the termination *wick* being from the Latin *vicus*, a street or town. Hence *Norwich*, the *ninth town*, *Sandwich*, *Alnwick*, &c.

⁶ *Rutland*, that is, *red land*, for which this shire is still named.

TEN SOUTH-MIDLAND.

*Counties.**Principal Towns.*

Gloucestershire, .	Bristol, Cheltenham, Gloucester.
Oxfordshire, .	Oxford, Woodstock, Henly, Banbury.
Buckinghamshire, .	Aylesbury, Buckingham, Wycombe.
Bedfordshire, .	Biggleswade, Bedford, Dunstable.
Hertfordshire, .	Hertford, St. Albans, Ware.
Middlesex, ¹ .	London, Westminster, Uxbridge.
Surrey, .	Southwark, Guildford, Kingston.
Berkshire, .	Reading, Windsor, Abingdon.
Wiltshire, .	Salisbury, Devizes, Marlborough.
Somersetshire, .	Bath, Taunton, Bridgewater.

FOUR EASTERN.

Lincolnshire, .	Boston, Lincoln, Stamford.
Norfolk, ² .	Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn.
Suffolk, .	Ipswich, Bury, St. Edmonds, Sudbury.
Essex, .	Colchester, Chelmsford, Harwich.

SIX SOUTHERN.

Kent, .	Canterbury, Maidstone, Dover.
Sussex, .	Chichester, Brighton, Lewes.
Hampshire, .	Portsmouth, Winchester, Southampton.
Dorsetshire, .	Dorchester, Weymouth, Poole.
Devonshire, .	Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport.
Cornwall, .	Launceston, Falmouth, Truro.

THE COUNTIES OF WALES.

SIX IN NORTH WALES.

Flintshire, .	Holywell, Mold, St. Asaph.
Denbighshire, .	Wrexham, Denbigh, Ruthin.
Caernarvonshire, .	Caernarvon, Bangor, Conway.
Anglesey, .	Beaumaris, Holyhead.
Merionethshire, .	Dolgelly, Bala.
Montgomeryshire, .	Welshpool, Montgomery, Newton.

¹ Middlesex, that is, *Middle Saxons*, with reference to **ESSEX**, or *East Saxons*; **SUSSEX**, or *South Saxons*; and **WESSEX**, or *West Saxons*. *Wessex*, the name of which no longer remains, though the most powerful kingdom of the Heptarchy, comprised the counties to the west of Middlesex and Sussex, namely, Hampshire, Berkshire, Dorsetshire, &c.

² Norfolk, that is, the *north folk* or people, with reference to *Suffolk*, which means the *south folk*. *Folk* is evidently from (*vulg.*) *vulgus*, a Latin word for the people.

SIX IN SOUTH WALES.

*Counties.**Principal Towns.*

Radnorshire, . .	New Radnor, Presteigne.
Cardiganshire, . .	Cardigan, Aberystwith.
Pembrokeshire, . .	Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Milford.
Caermarthenshire, . .	Caermarthen, Llanelly.
Brecknockshire, . .	Brecknock or Brecon, Hay.
Glamorganshire, . .	Cardiff, Swansea, Llandaff.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

The boundaries of England and Wales? Between what parallels does England lie? Between what meridians? Its length and breadth? Its area and population? Is the population increasing? In what proportion? How are England and Wales divided? The six northern counties of England? The four adjoining Wales? The ten North Midland? The ten South Midland? The four Eastern? The six Southern? The six in North Wales? The six in South Wales? Trace each of these counties on the map, and point out the principal towns. The derivations of *Chester*, &c.? Of *Warwick*? What are the other derivations given?

ISLANDS.—Anglesey in North Wales; the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea, at nearly equal distances from England, Ireland, and Scotland; the chief towns of which are *Douglas*, *Ramsey*, *Castletown*, and *Peel*. The Isle of Wight, south of Hampshire, remarkable for its fertility and beauty; Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, near the coast of France; Sheppy Island to the north, and Thanet to the north-east of Kent; Coquet, and Holy Island or Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumberland; the Scilly Isles, south-west of Cornwall; and Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel.

SAND BANKS.—Dogger Bank in the German Ocean, between Yorkshire and Jutland; Goodwin Sands, on the east of Kent.

CAVES.—Flamborough Head¹ and Spurn Head in Yorkshire; North and South Forelands, and Dungeness, in Kent;

¹ Flamborough Head.—A cliff nearly 500 feet high on which beacon fires used to be kindled; and hence it derived its name (*flame* borough). It still deserves its name, as it is the site of a modern lighthouse.

Beechy Head, in Sussex; the Needles, on the west of the Isle of Wight; St. Alban's Head and Portland Point, in Dorsetshire; Start Point, in Devonshire; Lizard Point, and Land's End, in Cornwall; St. David's Head, in Pembroke-shire; Holyhead, in Anglesey; Great Orme's Head, in Den-bighshire; St. Bee's Head, in Cumberland.

BAYS AND ROADSTEADS.—On the *east coast*, Bridlington Bay; Humber Mouth; the Wash; Yarmouth Roads; Mouth of the Thames; the Nore; the Downs.

On the *south coast*, Spithead; Southampton Bay; Pool Harbor; Torbay; Mount's Bay.

On the *west coast*, Bristol Channel and Mouth of the Severn; Swansea Bay; Caernarthen Bay; Milford Haven; St. Bride's Bay; Cardigan Bay; Caernarvon Bay; Menai Frith; Mouth of the Dee; Morecambe Bay; Solway Frith.

MOUNTAINS.—The principal mountains are, the *Cheviot*¹ Hills, between Northumberland and Scotland; the *Cumbrian* range, which extends from the western extremity of the Cheviot Hills to the middle of Derbyshire, through the eastern parts of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, and the western portions of Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. The highest mountains of this range are—Scafell,² Skiddaw, Bowfell, Crossfell, Saddleback, in Cumberland; Helvellyn, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; Whernside, Ingleborough, and Pen-y-gant, in Yorkshire; and the Peak in Derbyshire.

The *Cambrian* range extends through the middle of Wales, from north to south, from which several spurs are thrown off, both towards the sea-coast and the English counties adjoining. Its highest summits are Snowdon³ and Llewellyn in Caernarvonshire; Cader Idris and Arran Fowddu in Merionethshire; Vann or Beacons in Brecknockshire; and Plynlimmon between Montgomery and Cardiganshire.

¹ Cheviot Hill is 2,658 feet high.

² Scafell, which is the highest in the range, is 3,166 feet high; Helvellyn, 3,055 feet; Skiddaw, 3,022 feet; and the others mentioned, between 3,000 and 2,000 feet, except the Peak, which is but 1,018.

³ Snowdon is 3,571 feet high; Llewellyn 3,469; and the others nearly 3,000 feet, except Plynlimmon, which is 2,463.

The *Devonian* range extends from the Bristol to the British Channel, through Devonshire and Cornwall. The highest summits of this range are—Dunkerry Beacon, on Exmoor; Cawsand Hill,¹ Rippon Tor, Butterson, on Dartmoor; and Brown Willy, in Cornwall.

To these may be added the *Malvern Hills* in Worcester; the *Wrekin* in Shropshire; the *Mendip Hills* in Somersetshire; and the *Cotswold Hills* in Gloucestershire.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.—Rivers flowing into the *German Ocean*:—The Tweed, Tyne, Wear, Tees, Trent, Ouse,² Humber, (formed by the Trent, Ouse, and other rivers,) Welland, Witham, Great Ouse, Yare, THAMES, Medway, &c.

Into the *Irish Sea*.—The Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Eden, &c.

Into the *Bristol Channel*.—The Severn, Wye, Avon,³ &c.

Into the *British Channel*.—South Avon, Wey, Exe,⁴ Plym, &c.

LAKES.—Derwent Water, or Keswick Lake, in Cumberland; Ullswater, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; Windermere, between Westmoreland and Lancashire; and Conistoun Water, in Lancashire.

¹ Cawsand Hill is 1,782 feet high; Dunkerry Beacon, 1,668; Rippon Tor, 1,549; Brown Willy, 1,368; and Butterson, 1,203 feet.

² *Ouse*.—This is another form of the word *ooze*, which is formed from the French *Eaux*, *waters*, like the term *BEAUX*, which is pronounced similarly, except in its vulgar form *bucks*. This explains why there are so many rivers of this name—as the Yorkshire Ouse, the Great and Little Ouse, and the Sussex Ouse; the term originally signifying the *water* or *waters*; as we say *Derwent water*, the *Black water*, &c.

³ In the same way, the *Irish* or Celtic word *avon*, which signifies *water* or *river*, came to be the proper name of several rivers; as the Stratford Avon, the Bristol Avon, the Salisbury Avon, and the Avon or *Nen* in Northamptonshire.

⁴ From the Irish or Celtic, or, which is the same thing, the ancient British word *uisge*, *water*, several rivers derive their names in a similar way; as the *Esk*, the *Exe*, the *Aze*, and the *Usk* in Wales. In Scotland, too, there are several *Esks*.

In a similar way, the term *don* has been applied to several rivers, as in Russia, to the *Don*, the N. and S. *Duna* or *Dwina*, the *Dnieper*, [that is, *Donieper*, or *upper river*,] and the *Dniester*, [*Doniester*, or *lower river*.] The *Doon* and *Deen*, as in *Aberdeen*, are evidently other forms of the same word.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

The counties in N. Wales? In S. Wales? Trace them on the map, and point out the principal towns of each. Name, and point out on the map, the principal islands. The principal towns of the Isle of Man? Where is the Dogger Bank? Where the Goodwin Sands? Name and point out the principal capes. What is said of *Flamborough*? The bays on the east coast? On the south? On the west? The principal mountain ranges? Trace them on the map, and point out the highest mountains of each. The highest mountain in England? Its height? Where are the Malvern Hills? The Wrekin? The Mendip Hills? The Cotswold Hills? The rivers which flow into the German Ocean? Into the Irish Sea? Into the British Channel? The meaning of the term *Ouse*? This accounts for? Also of the *Avon*? Trace the principal rivers of England on the map, beginning at the source. Point out the principal towns on each, beginning at the mouth.¹ Name and point out the principal lakes.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*London*, the capitol of England, is the largest and richest city in the world. It is upwards of seven miles in length, by five in breadth; and its buildings cover an area of about thirty square miles. Its population amounts to upwards of a million and a half; and for trade and commerce, science and literature, wealth and magnificence, it is the first city in the world.

Liverpool is next to London in commerce and wealth. It is the great emporium of the American trade, for which it is favorably situated, and to which its importance is principally due. Its docks, which are crowded with shipping, are three miles in length. The other great *shipping* and *commercial* towns are Bristol, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Southampton, Sunderland, Stockton, Yarmouth, Falmouth, and Dover.

Manchester is the second city for population, and the first for manufactures. It is the great emporium of the cotton trade, for which England is unrivalled. *Birmingham*, celebrated for *metallic* manufactures, is the next in rank. It gives employment, it is said, to about 70,000 men in the manufacture of fire-arms, engines, and machinery, plated ware, watches, cutlery, &c. *Sheffield*

¹ Thus, on the *Thames* are Woolwich, Greenwich, Deptford, London, Richmond, Kingston Windsor, Reading, Oxford, &c.

is also distinguished for the manufacture of cutlery and plated goods.

The other great manufacturing towns are, Preston, Bolton, and Blackburn, noted for *cotton* goods. Leeds, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Exeter, are distinguished for *woollen* goods; Norwich, Coventry, and Macclesfield, for *silks*; Leicester and Nottingham for *stockings*; Kidderminster for *carpets*; Worcester for *porcelain*; Newcastle-under-Lyme for *pottery*; and Gloucester for *pins*.

Portsmouth, on Portsea Island, is distinguished for its fortifications and fine harbor, which is capable of receiving the whole British navy at once; it is the chief *naval* station of Great Britain. Plymouth, at the mouth of the Plym, with its gigantic *breakwater*, is the second. Devonport, Chatham, Sheerness, Woolwich, and Deptford, are distinguished for their extensive *dock-yards*; and Spithead and the Nore are the principal *roadsteads* of the British navy.

Canterbury and York are distinguished for their great antiquity and magnificent cathedrals; and Oxford and Cambridge for their celebrated universities and architectural beauties, particularly Oxford, which has been called a city of palaces. Windsor is distinguished for its magnificent castle, the ancient and favorite residence of the sovereigns of England. Bath is the most beautiful city in England, and has long been celebrated for its medicinal springs. The other *watering-places* of note are Cheltenham, Leamington, Malvern, Matlock, Buxton, Harrowgate, Tunbridge-Wells, and Clifton. And the places chiefly resorted to for *sea-bathing* are Brighton, Ryde in the Isle of Wight, Hastings, Weymouth, Ramsgate, Margate, Scarborough, and Redcar.

Wrexham is the largest town in North Wales, and is noted for its flannels; Caernarvon is celebrated for its castle, in which the first Prince of Wales (Edward II.) was born; Holyhead is the usual port of embarkation for Dublin; and Bangor and Beaumaris are much resorted to for *sea-bathing*.

In South Wales Caermarthen and Pembroke are the most important towns. Cardigan is noted for its lead, and Brecknock for its cloth trade. Milford Haven is noted for its excellent and spacious harbor; and Swansea is much frequented in summer for *sea-bathing*.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is said of London? What of Liverpool? Birmingham? Of Sheffield? The towns noted for the manufacture of cottons? Of Woollens? Of Silks? Of stockings? Of carpets? Of porcelain? Of pottery? Of pins? What is said of Portsmouth? Of Plymouth? The dock-yards of the British navy? The principal roadsteads? What is said of Canterbury? Of York? Of Oxford and Cambridge? Of Windsor? Of Bath? The other watering-places of note are? The places chiefly resorted to for sea-bathing? What is said of Wrexham? Of Caernarvon? Of Holyhead? Of Bangor and Beaumaris? The most important towns in South Wales? Cardigan is noted for? Brecknock for? Milford Haven for? Swansea for?

CLIMATE, SURFACE, AND SOIL.—The *climate* of England, though variable and somewhat humid, particularly in the western parts of the island, is, generally speaking, mild, genial, and salubrious. Its *surface*, except in the northern and western counties, is generally either level, or composed of gently rising hills, and sloping valleys; and its *soil*, particularly in the midland, eastern, and southern counties, is distinguished for its fertility and high state of cultivation. In the north, in particular, there are several barren tracts, and in some of the eastern counties there are extensive fens or marshes; but, in general, England is a fertile, rich, and beautifully-wooded country.

The counties most distinguished for **AGRICULTURE** are, Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hampshire, Berkshire, Bedfordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, part of Lincolnshire, Durham, and Northumberland.

The **MINING** and **MANUFACTURING** districts are in the north and west of the island. The principal mineral productions are, coals, iron, copper, lead, tin, and salt. But **COALS** are by far the most important of the mineral treasures of England. In fact, the manufacturing and commercial wealth of Great Britain is principally due to her inexhaustible supply of coals.¹

¹ "It is hardly possible to overrate the advantages Great Britain derives from her vast, and to all practical purposes, inexhaustible supply of coals. In this climate, fuel ranks among the principal necessities of life, and it is to our coal mines that we owe abundant

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.—The *antiquities* of England may be classed under four heads, namely, the *British* or *Celtic*, the *Roman*, the *Gothic*, and the *Danish*. The most remarkable of the British antiquities is *Stonehenge*, in Wiltshire, which is supposed to have been a *Druidical temple*; and in Wales, particularly in the isle of Anglesey, there are many other *Druidical* remains. The *Roman* antiquities consist of the remains of encampments and fortifications, military ways, altars, inscriptions, arms, coins, &c. The principal *Gothic* antiquities consist of cathedrals, minsters (as Westminster and Yorkminster) and other architectural relics; and the *Danish* antiquities consist of the remains of raths, circular camps, &c.

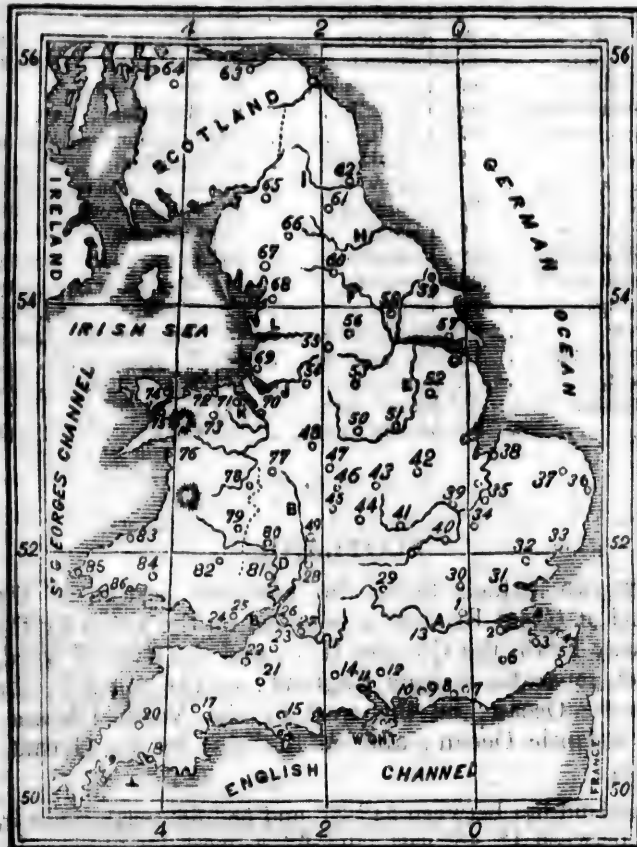
The principal natural *curiosities* are the *Peak* and the *petrifications* in Derbyshire; the *lakes* and scenery of Cumberland, &c.

and cheap supplies of so indispensable an article. But this is not the only advantage we derive from our coal mines: they are the principal source of our manufacturing and commercial prosperity. Since the invention of the steam-engine, coal has become of the highest importance as a moving power; and no nation, however favorably situated in other respects, not plentifully supplied with this mineral, need hope to rival those that are, in most branches of manufacturing industry. To what is the astonishing increase of Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, &c., and the comparatively stationary or declining state of Canterbury, Winchester, Salisbury, and other towns in the south of England to be ascribed? It cannot be pretended, with any show of reason, that the inhabitants of the former are naturally more ingenious, enterprising, or industrious than those of the latter. The abundance and cheapness of coal in the north, and its scarcity and consequent high price in the south, is the real cause of this striking discrepancy. The citizens of Manchester, Glasgow, &c., are able, at a comparatively small expense, to put the most powerful and most complicated machinery in motion, and to produce results quite beyond the reach of those who have not the same command of coal, or as it has been happily defined—hoarded labor. Our coal mines have been sometimes called the *BLACK INDIES*; and it is certain that they have conferred on us a thousand times more real advantage than we derive from the conquest of the Mogul empire, or than we should have reaped from Mexico and Peru.”—*M'Culloch*.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is said of the climate of England? What of the surface? What of the soil? The counties most distinguished for agriculture are? Where are the mining and manufacturing districts? The principal mineral productions of England? Which the most important? How proved? How may the antiquities of England be classed? The *British* antiquities consist of? The most remarkable? The *Roman*, *Saxon*, and *Danish*, consist of? The principal natural curiosities are?

ENGLAND AND WALES.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Appleby, . . .	66	Exeter, . . .	17	Newcastle, . . .	62
Bath, . . .	27	Falmouth, . . .	19	Northampton, . . .	41
Beaumaris, . . .	74	Flint, . . .	71	Nottingham, . . .	51
Bedford, . . .	40	Gloucester, . . .	23	Norwich, . . .	37
Birmingham, . . .	46	Harlech, . . .	76	Oakham, . . .	42
Brecon, . . .	82	Halifax, . . .	55	Oxford, . . .	29
Bridgewater, . . .	22	Hereford, . . .	80	Pembroke, . . .	86
Brighton, . . .	8	Hertford, . . .	80	Plymouth, . . .	18
Bristol, . . .	26	Hull, . . .	57	Portsmouth, . . .	10
Cambridge, . . .	34	Huntingdon, . . .	39	Radnor, . . .	79
Canterbury, . . .	3	Ipswich, . . .	33	Reading, . . .	18
Cardiff, . . .	24	Kendal, . . .	67	Ripon, . . .	60
Cardigan, . . .	88	Lancaster, . . .	68	St. Asaph, . . .	72
Carlisle, . . .	65	Launceston, . . .	20	St. Davids, . . .	85
Caermarthen, . . .	84	Landaff, . . .	25	Salisbury, . . .	14
Caernarvon, . . .	75	Leeds, . . .	56	Scarborough, . . .	59
Chatham, . . .	2	Leicester, . . .	43	Sheffield, . . .	58
Chelmsford, . . .	31	Lewes, . . .	7	Shrewsbury, . . .	77
Chester, . . .	70	Lichfield, . . .	47	Southampton, . . .	11
Chichester, . . .	9	Lincoln, . . .	52	Stafford, . . .	43
Colechester, . . .	32	Liverpool, . . .	69	Taunton, . . .	21
Coventry, . . .	44	London, . . .	1	Warwick, . . .	45
Denbigh, . . .	73	Lynn, . . .	38	Wells, . . .	23
Derby, . . .	50	Maidstone, . . .	6	Weymouth, . . .	16
Dorchester, . . .	15	Manchester, . . .	54	Winchester, . . .	12
Dover, . . .	5	Margate, . . .	4	Worcester, . . .	49
Durham, . . .	61	Monmouth, . . .	81	Yarmouth, . . .	36
Ely, . . .	35	Montgomery, . . .	78	York, . . .	53

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND, which forms the northern portion of the island of Great Britain, is bounded on the south by the Solway Frith, the Cheviot Hills, and the River Tweed, which separates it from England: on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the west by the North Channel and Atlantic Ocean; and on the east by the German Ocean.

Scotland lies between $54^{\circ} 37'$ and $58^{\circ} 36'$ north latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 48'$ east, and $6^{\circ} 5'$ west longitude. Its

length from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway, is about 280 miles; and its breadth from Buchan Ness to the most westerly point in Rosshire, is nearly 150 miles.¹

Its AREA is estimated at 26,018 square miles, exclusive of its islands, which are supposed to contain about 4,000 more; and its POPULATION, according to the returns in 1851 amounts to 2,870,784, or upwards of two millions and three-quarters.

Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties or shires, which, with their principal towns, are as follows:—

ELEVEN NORTHERN.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal Towns.</i>
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Orkney and Shetland,	Kirkwall, Lerwick.
Caithness,	Wick, Thurso.
Sutherland,	Dornoch.
Ross,	Dingwall, Tain, Fortrose.
Cromarty,	Cromarty.
Inverness,	Inverness, Fort George, Fort Augustus, Fort William.
Nairn,	Nairn.
Elgin or Murray,	Elgin, Forres.
Banff,	Banff, Cullen.
Aberdeen,	New Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh.
Kincardine or Mearns,	Stonehaven, Bervie.

NINE MIDDLE.

Forfar or Angus,	Dundee, Forfar, Montrose, Brechin.
Perth,	Perth, Dunkeld, Dumblane.
Fife,	Cupar, St. Andrews, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn.
Kinross,	Kinross.
Clackmannan,	Clackmannan, Alloa.
Stirling,	Stirling, Falkirk.
Dumbarton or Lennox,	Dumbarton.
Argyll,	Inverary, Campbelton.
Bute,	Rothsay.

¹ Its breadth between Alloa on the Frith of Forth and Dumbarton on the Clyde, is only thirty-two miles.

THIRTEEN SOUTHERN.

*Counties.**Principal Towns.*

Haddington or East-Lothian,	Haddington, Danbar.
Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian,	Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh, Dalkeith.
Linlithgow or West-Lothian,	Linlithgow, Bo'ness, ¹ Queensferry
Berwick or Merse,	Greenlaw, Dunse, Coldstream.
Roxburgh,	Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose
Selkirk,	Selkirk, Galashiels.
Peebles,	Peebles.
Lanark,	Glasgow, Lanark, Hamilton.
Renfrew,	Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, Port Glasgow.
Ayrshire,	Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine.
Dumfries,	Dumfries, Annan, Moffat.
Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright, New Galloway.
Wigton,	Wigton, Stranraer, Portpatrick.

ISLANDS.—The *Shetland Islands*, nearly forty in number, the principal of which are Mainland and Yell; the *Orkney Islands*, twenty-six in number, the chief of which are Mainland or Pomona, and Hoy. The *Hebrides*, or *Western Isles*, about three hundred in number, the principal of which are Lewis, North and South Uist, Isle of Skye, Rum, Mull, Jura, Isla, Staffa, Iona or Icolmkill; and in the Frith of Clyde, Arran and Bute.

CAVES.—Duncansbay Head, and Dunnet Head, in Caithness; Cape Wrath, in Sutherland; Tarbetness, in Cromarty; Kinnaird's Head, in Aberdeenshire; Fifeness, in Fifeshire; St. Abb's Head, in Berwickshire; Burrow Head, and the Mull of Galloway, in Wigtonshire; the Mull of Cantyre, and Ardnamurchan Point, in Argyllshire, &c.

FRITHS, LOCHS, &c.—The Friths of Pentland, Dornoch, Cromarty, and Murray, to the north of Scotland; the Friths of Tay and Forth, to the east; the Frith of Clyde, to the west; and the Solway Frith to the south. Wigton Bay, Glenluce Bay, and Loch Ryan; the Minch, between Skye, Lewis, and the mainland. Loch Linne, north-west of Argyll: Sound of Mull, Sound of Jura, &c.

¹ Bo'ness is a confirmed corruption of *Borrowstouness*.

MOUNTAINS.—Scotland, in the north and west, is rugged and mountainous. This part of the country is therefore named the *Highlands*;¹ and the southern and south-east parts of it are called the *Lowlands*.

The principal mountain ranges are, the *Grampian Hills*, which extend from Argyll to Kincardine, dividing the Highlands from the Lowlands; the highest summits of which are, Ben Lawers, Schihallion, Ben Lomond, and Ben Ledi. The *Cheviot Hills*, between Roxburgh and Northumberland; the *Lammermoor*² *Hills*, between Haddington and Berwickshire; and the *Pentlands Hills*, in Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian.

Ben Nevis,³ in the south of Inverness, is the highest mountain in Scotland; and *Cairngorm*, to the east of the same shire, is the next in height.

RIVERS.—The principal rivers flowing into the *German Ocean* are, the Tweed, Forth, Tay, North and South, Esk, the Dee, and the Don.

Into the *Solway Frith*, the Annan, the Nith, and the Esk, in Dumfriesshire; and the Dee, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

Into the *Frith of Clyde*, the Clyde, the Ayr, and the Doon.

Into the *Atlantic*, north of Scotland, the Spey, the Findhorn, and the Deyeron.

The Teviot, in Roxburgh, and the Ettrick, in Selkirk, flow into the *Tweed*; and the Earn or Erne into the *Tay*.

LAKES.—Lochs Lomond and Katrine, in the south of the Highlands, celebrated for their beautiful and picturesque scenery. Loch Ness and Loch Lochy, in Invernesshire, connected by the great Caledonian canal, which runs in the direction of these lochs, from Fort William to Fort Augustus. Loch Tay, Loch Earn, and others in Perthshire; Loch Awe, in Argyll; Loch Leven, in Kinross, &c.

¹ The Highlands consist of the counties of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, and Argyll; of the western part of Perthshire; and of the mountainous parts of Murray, Banff, and Aberdeen shires.

² *Lammermoor*, that is, the *moor*, that reaches (*à la mer*) to the sea.

³ Ben Nevis is 4,350 feet high; Cairngorm, 4,080; Ben Lawers, 4,015; Schihallion, 3,564; Ben Lomond, 3,202; and Ben Ledi, 2,009.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What portion of the island of Great Britain does Scotland form? Its boundaries? Its length and breadth? Its area and population? Into how many counties is it divided? The eleven northern counties? The nine middle? The thirteen southern? Trace them on the map, and point out the chief towns of each. The number of the Shetland Islands? Of the Orkney? Of the Hebrides or Western Isles? Point out on the map the principal islands of each group. Name and point out on the map the principal capes. Also, the principal friths, bays, and lochs.

CLIMATE, SURFACE.—The climate of Scotland differs from that of England in being several degrees colder. The surface of the country, particularly in the north and west, is rugged, mountainous, and, with the exception of a few fertile valleys, ill adapted for agriculture.

The middle parts of the country, particularly the valleys of the Grampians, afford good pasturage for sheep and black cattle, immense numbers of which are annually driven to be fattened in the rich pastures of England.

In the Lowlands, or south-eastern parts of Scotland, **AGRICULTURE** is much advanced, and the soil is in general fertile. The grains chiefly cultivated are, oats, rye, and barley.

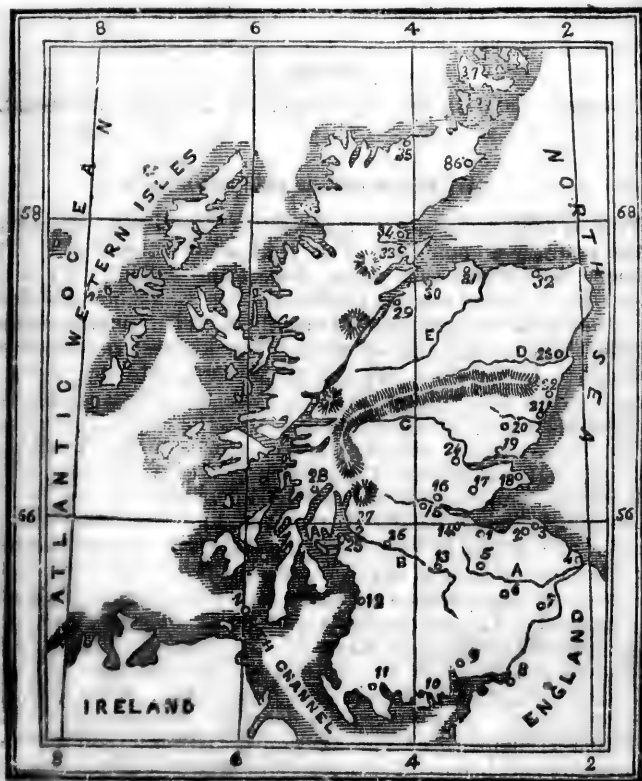
Scotland is rich in minerals, particularly in coals, iron, lead, and copper; and its **MANUFACTURES** and **COMMERCE** are extensive and flourishing. Its chief manufactures are cotton goods, linen, ironware and glass.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Edinburgh*, near the Frith of Forth, is the Metropolis of Scotland. It is a beautiful city, and has long been distinguished as the seat of science and literature. It has few manufactures; but it carries on an important trade through *Leith*, its seaport, which is about two miles distant. *Glasgow*, on the Clyde, is the first city in Scotland for population, manufactures, commerce, and wealth. *Greenock* is the principal sea-port of Scotland. *Paisley* is noted for its extensive manufactures of cotton and fancy goods. *Aberdeen*, at the mouth of the Dee, is the principal town in the north of Scotland. *Perth* is a large, handsome, and flourishing town. *Dundee*, on the Frith of Tay, is a large and commodious seaport, with an extensive and flourishing trade.

Scotland has five universities—Edinburgh, Glasgow, New Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.—The *antiquities* are the remains of *Druidic* temples and altars; the remains of the great *Roman* wall which ran from the Frith of Clyde to the Frith of Forth; vestiges of Roman roads, camps, &c.; and *Danish* camps and raths. The principal *natural curiosities* are the basaltic columns and the cave of Fingal, in the island of Staffa; the Fall of Fyers, near Loch Ness, and the Falls of the Clyde, near Lanark; and the lakes, which are numerous and beautiful.

SCOTLAND.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, . . . 28	Elgin, . . . 31	Linlithgow, . . 14
Ayr, . . . 12	Forfar, . . . 20	Montrose, . . . 21
Banff, . . . 32	Glasgow, . . . 26	Nairn, . . . 30
Bervie, . . . 22	Greenock, . . . 25	Peebles, . . . 5
Berwick, . . . 4	Haddington, . . 2	Perth, . . . 24
Carlisle, . . . 8	Inverary, . . . 28	St. Andrews, . . 18
Clackmannan, . 16	Inverness, . . . 29	Selkirk, . . . 6
Dornoch, . . . 34	Jedburgh, . . . 7	Stirling, . . . 15
Dumbarton, . . 27	Kinross, . . . 17	Tain, . . . 33
Dumfries, . . . 9	Kirkcudbright, . 10	Thurso, . . . 35
Dunbar, . . . 8	Kirkwall, . . . 37	Wick, . . . 36
Dundee, . . . 19	Lanark, . . . 18	Wigton, . . . 11
Edinburgh, . . 1	Leith, . . . 1	

RIVERS.

A Tweed. | B Clyde. | C Tay. | D Dee. | E Spey.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is said of the north and west of Scotland? This part of the country is named? The Highlands consist of? The southern and south-east parts of Scotland called? By what range of mountains are the Highlands and Lowlands divided? The other mountain ranges? Trace them on the map, and point out the highest summits of each. The highest mountain in Scotland? Its height? The rivers flowing into the German Ocean? Into the Solway Frith? Into the Frith of Clyde? Into the Atlantic? Into the Tweed? Into the Tay? Trace them on the map, and point out the principal towns on each? Name, and point out on the map, the principal lakes or lochs? What parts of the country are best adapted for pasturage? What for agriculture? The grains chiefly cultivated? What is said of the minerals of Scotland? What of the manufactures and commerce? The chief manufactures are? What is said of Edinburgh? Of Glasgow? Of Greenock? Of Paisley? Of Aberdeen? Of Perth? Of Dundee? The universities of Scotland? How may the antiquities of Scotland be classed? Of what do the *Druidic* antiquities consist? In what direction did the great *Roman* wall run? What other vestiges of *Roman* antiquities remain? Of what do the *Danish* antiquities consist? What are the principal natural curiosities? The lakes most distinguished for their picturesque and beautiful scenery? Point them out on the map.

IRELAND.

IRELAND lies in the Atlantic Ocean to the west of Great Britain, from which it is separated by St. George's Channel on the south-east; by the Irish Sea on the east; and by the North Channel on the north-east.

Ireland lies between the parallels of $51\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ and $55\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ north latitude; and between the meridians of $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ and $10\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ west longitude.¹

Its length from Fair Head, in Antrim, to Mizen Head in Cork, is about 300 miles; and its breadth from Howth Head, in Dublin, to Slyne Head, in Galway, is about 170 miles.

Its AREA is estimated at nearly 32,000² square miles: and its POPULATION, according to the Census in 1851, amounts to 6,515,794. (See note, page 71.)

Ireland is divided into four provinces—*Leinster* in the east, *Ulster* in the north, *Munster* in the south, and *Connaught* in the west.

These provinces are subdivided into thirty-two COUNTIES, which, with their principal towns, are as follow:—

LEINSTER, TWELVE COUNTIES.

Counties.	Principal Towns.
Louth . . .	Drogheda, Dundalk, Ardee, Carlingford.
Meath . . .	Trim, Navan, Kells.
Westmeath . . .	Mullingar, Athlone, Moate, Kilbeggan.
Longford . . .	Longford, Granard, Edgeworthstown.
Dublin . . .	DUBLIN, Kingstown, Balbriggan.
Kildare . . .	Athy, Kildare, Naas, Maynooth.
King's County . . .	Tullamore, Birr or Parsonstown, Bagnagher, Edenderry, Philipstown.
Queen's County . . .	Maryborough, Portarlington, Mountmellick, Mountrath.
Carlow . . .	Carlow, Tullow, Leighlin.
Wicklow . . .	Wicklow, Arklow, Bray, Enniskerry.
Wexford . . .	Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy.
Kilkenny . . .	Kilkenny, Callan, Castlecomer.

¹ Accurately, between $51^{\circ} 25'$ and $55^{\circ} 25'$ north latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 20'$ and $10^{\circ} 20'$ west longitude.

² The estimate is 31,874 square miles, of which 711 are water.

ULSTER, NINE COUNTIES.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal Towns.</i>
Donegal . .	Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Lifford.
Derry . .	Londonderry, Coleraine, Newtownlimavady, Kilrea.
Antrim . .	Belfast, Lisburn, Ballymena, Carrickfergus, Larne, Antrim.
Down . .	Newry, Downpatrick, Newtownards, Banbridge, Bangor, Hillsborough, Donaghadee, Dromora, Holywood.
Armagh . .	Armagh, Lurgan, Portadown, Tandragee, Charlemont.
Monaghan . .	Monaghan, Clones, Carrickmacross.
Tyrone . .	Dungannon, Omagh, Strabane.
Fermanagh . .	Enniskillen.
Cavan . .	Cavan, Cootehill, Belturbet, Kingscourt.

MUNSTER, SIX COUNTIES.

Waterford . .	Waterford, Dungarvon, Lismore.
Tipperary . .	Clonmel, Cashel, Nenagh, Tipperary.
Clare . .	Ennis, Kilrush, Killaloe.
Limerick . .	Limerick, Rathkeale, Newcastle.
Cork . .	Cork, Bandon, Youghal, Kinsale.
Kerry . .	Tralee, Killarney, Dingle.

CONNAUGHT, FIVE COUNTIES.

Roscommon . .	Boyle, Roscommon.
Leitrim . .	Carrick-on-Shannon, Manorhamilton.
Sligo . .	Sligo, Ballymote.
Mayo . .	Castlebar, Ballina, Westport, Killala.
Galway . .	Galway, Tuam, Loughrea, Ballinasloe.

ISLANDS.—Rathlin, north of Antrim; Tory Island and North Isles of Arran, west of Donegal; Achil Island, Clare Island, and Innisbofin, west of Mayo; South Isles of Arran in Galway Bay; Valentia Island, west of Kerry; Cape Clear Island, south of Cork.

CAVES.—Fair Head and Bengore Head, north of Antrim; Malin Head, north of Donegal; Urris Head in Mayo; Slyne Head, in Galway; Loop Head, in Clare; Mizen Head, in Cork; Cape Clear, in the Island of Cape Clear; Jarnsore Point, in Wexford; Wicklow Head; and Howth Head.

BAYS, LOUGHS.—Dublin Bay, Dundalk Bay, Carlingford Bay, Dundrum Bay, Strangford Lough, Carrickfergus

Bay or Belfast Lough, Lough Foyle, Lough Swilly, Donegal Bay, Sligo Bay, Killala Bay, Broad Haven, Blacksod Bay, Clew Bay, Galway Bay, Mouth of the Shannon, Tralee Bay, Dingle Bay, Kenmare River, Bantry Bay, Kinsale Harbor, Cork Harbor, Dungarvan Bay, Waterford Harbor, Wexford Harbor.

MOUNTAINS.—Compared with Scotland and the north and west of England, Ireland may be said to be a level country. Its surface however, is much diversified; and even where it is quite flat, the prospect is generally bounded by hills or mountains in the distance.

The principal mountains in Ireland are—Magillicuddy's Reeks¹ and Mangerton in Kerry; Croagh Patrick and Nephin in Mayo; the Mourne Mountains in Down; the Wicklow Mountains in Wicklow;² and the Devil's Bit and Slieve Bloom Mountains, in Tipperary, King and Queen's Counties.

RIVERS.—The Shannon, one of the largest and most important rivers in the United Kingdom, the Barrow, the Blackwater, the Bann, the Suir, the Noire, the Liffey, the Boyne, the Slaney, the Derg, the Foyle, the Lee, the Bandon, the Lagan, the Ovoca, &c.

LAKES.—Lough Neagh, Lough Erne, Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, expansions of the Shannon; Lough Corrib, in Galway; Lough Mask, in the south, and Lough Conn, in the west of Mayo; and the Lakes of Killarney, in Kerry, celebrated for the picturesque beauty of their scenery.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

How is Ireland bounded? Between what parallels does it lie? Between what meridians? Its length and breadth? Its area and population? How is Ireland divided and subdivided? How many counties in Leinster? In Ulster? In Munster? In Connaught? Trace them on the map and point out the principal towns of each? How many maritime counties in each province? Name, in regular order, all the counties in Ireland which touch

¹ *Carn Tuail* in Magillicuddy's Reeks, the highest mountain in Ireland, has an elevation of 3,410 feet.

² *Lugnaquilla*, the highest of the Wicklow Mountains, is about 2,000 feet; and *Slieve Donard*, the highest of the Mourne Mountains, is about 2,660 feet.

the sea-coast. Name and point out on the map the principal islands and capes. Also the principal bays and loughs? What is said of the surface of Ireland? The principal mountains? Point them out on the map? The highest mountain in Ireland? Its height? Name and point out on the map the principal rivers and lakes.

CLIMATE, SOIL.—The climate of Ireland is mild, genial and salubrious; but its great defect is excess of humidity which arises from its insular position, and the prevalence of westerly winds. The excellent pasturage and beautiful verdure¹ for which Ireland is so remarkable, are owing principally to the moisture it receives from the vapors of the Atlantic. The soil is in general more fertile than that of England, but not so well cultivated.

AGRICULTURE.—Great improvements in agriculture have been made in Ireland within the last few years, and societies for the further improvement of it are extending over the country.

COMMERCE.—Ireland possesses many natural advantages for commerce. Its harbors are numerous and commodious, and its coasts are so indented on all sides, that there is scarcely any place in the country more than fifty miles from the sea. The principal exports of Ireland are cattle, corn, beef, butter, pigs, bacon, hides; also linen, yarn, and flax; copper and lead ore, &c. The principal manufacture is linen, which is chiefly confined to the north. Dublin is distinguished for its beautiful tabinets, and Limerick for its lace.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—*Dublin*, the metropolis of Ireland, is the second city in the British Isles in extent and population. It is considered one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. The elegance of its buildings, the beauty of its bay, and the picturesque scenery of the surrounding country, are greatly and justly admired.

Cork, the second city in Ireland, is distinguished for its fine harbor and extensive commerce.

Belfast, the most flourishing, and the most literary town in Ireland, is the next in importance. It is the chief seat of the linen manufacture, and its commerce is most extensive.

¹ Hence the poetical name of Ireland, the *Green* or *Emerald Isle*.

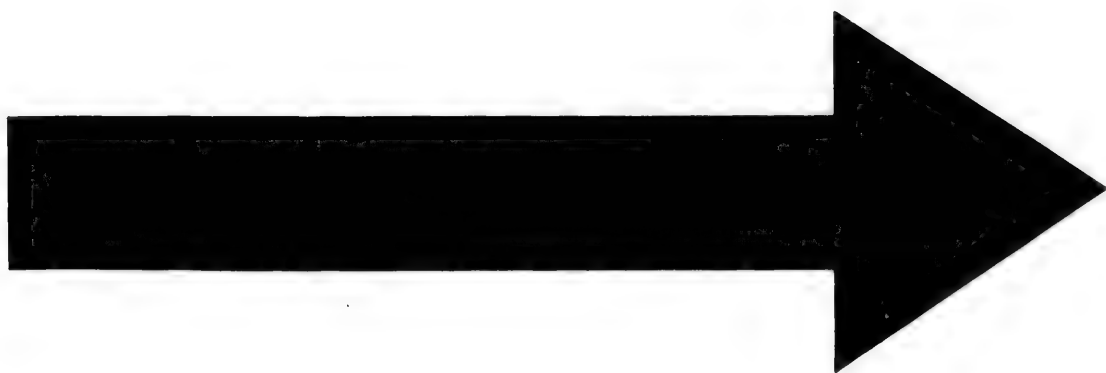
Limerick, on the Shannon, is usually considered the third city in Ireland, but Belfast exceeds it both in population and commerce.

Waterford, *Londonderry*, *Newry*, *Drogheda*, *Galway*, and *Sligo*, are important seaports; and *Kilkenny* and *Armagh* are the chief inland cities of Ireland.

POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH TOWNS IN IRELAND.

Name.	County.	Population in 1851, exclusive of University.	Paupers in the Work-house.
Armagh	Armagh	9,306	478
W. Meath & Rosecom	W. Meath & Rosecom	6,218	1,766
Cork	Cork	6,929	1,632
Belfast*	Antrim	100,360	1,803
Carlow	Carlow	9,121	2,461
Carrickfergus	Antrim	3,543	—
Cashel	Tipperary	4,798	3,449
Clonmel	Tipperary	15,518	2,818
Coleraine	Londonderry	5,920	342
Cork*	Cork*	85,743	4,277
Downpatrick	Down	4,099	532
Drogheda	Louth	16,845	688
Dublin*	Dublin	252,613	5,748
Dundalk	Louth	9,995	988
Dungannon	Tyrone	3,854	414
Dungarvon	Waterford	6,417	923
Ennis	Clare	8,623	3,542
Enniskillen	Fermanagh	5,998	869
Galway*	Galway	20,686	3,009
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	15,808	4,165
Kinsale	Cork	5,506	934
Limerick*	Limerick	53,448	4,487
Lisburn	Antrim	6,569	363
Londonderry	Londonderry	19,888	591
Mallow	Cork	5,436	811
New Ross	Wexford	7,070	2,028
Newry	Down	13,191	883
Portarlington	Queen's	2,728	—
Sligo	Sligo	11,104	2,216
Tralee	Kerry	9,937	5,199
Waterford*	Waterford	23,339	1,958
Wexford	Wexford	12,471	348
Youghal	Cork	7,410	1,801

* The towns marked with an *asterisk* return two members each; and Dublin four, but two are for the University. All the other towns return one representative each.



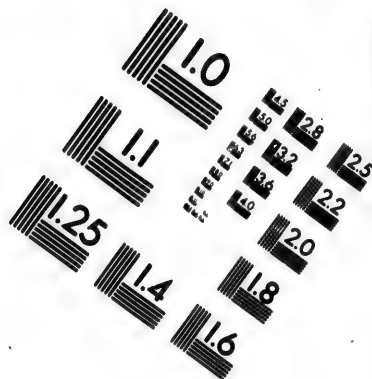
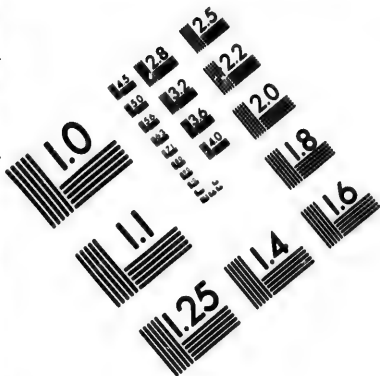
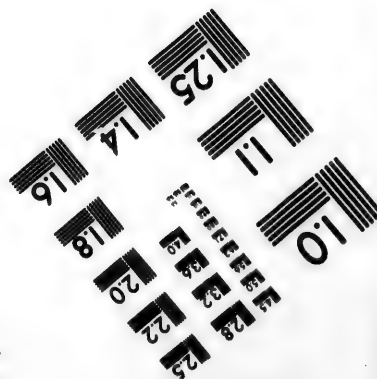
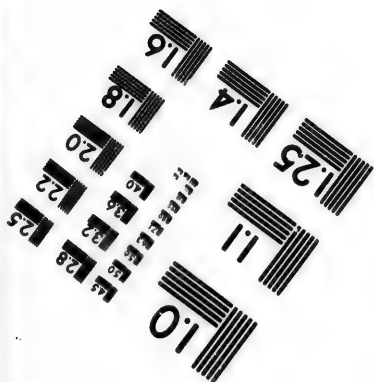
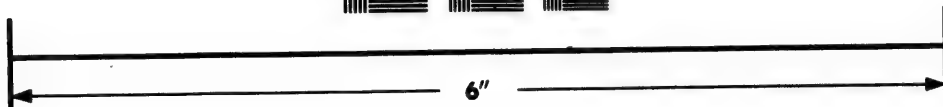
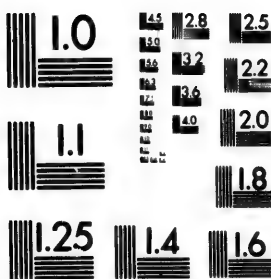


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EDUCATION.—Trinity College, Dublin; Queen's Colleges, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, which have been recently formed into a University; and St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, for the education of Roman Catholic clergymen. There are also several Diocesan and Royal Schools, and numerous Schools for the education of the middle and lower classes.

ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES.—The principal *antiquities* are the *round towers*, Druidic altars, and the remains of Danish raths or circular intrenchments. The principal *natural curiosities* are the Giant's Causeway in the northern extremity of the County of Antrim, the scenery of Wicklow, and the Lakes of Killarney.

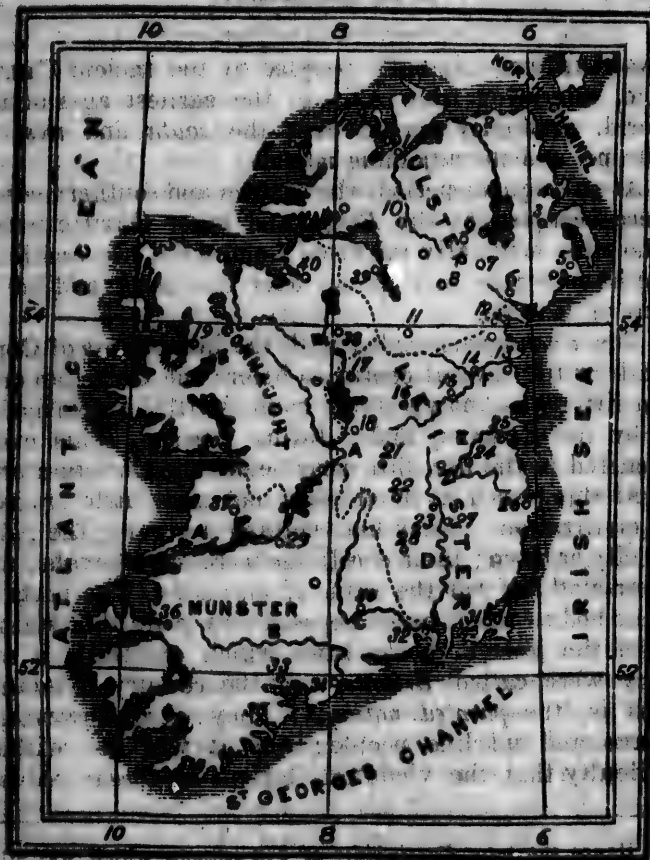
QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

What is said of the climate and soil of Ireland? The position name of Ireland? Why so called? What is said of the agriculture of Ireland? What of the commerce? What is said of Dublin? Of Cork? Of Belfast? Of Limerick? Of Waterford, &c. The borough towns in Ireland? What are the principal institutions for education in Ireland? The principal antiquities of Ireland are? The great natural curiosities?

REFERENCES TO THE MAP OF IRELAND.

Armagh	7	Dundalk	12	Naa	24
Athlone	18	Drogheda	13	Navan	14
Belfast	8	Ennis	87	Newry	6
Carlow	27	Enniskillen	32	Omagh	10
Carriekfergus	4	Galway	20	Sligo	40
Cavan	11	Kilkenny	26	Tinny	26
Carriek-on-Shan	88	Kinsale	85	Trin	15
Clonmel	30	Limerick	29	Tullamore	21
Coleraine	2	Londonderry	1	Waterford	22
Cork	82	Longford	17	Westport	19
Downpatrick	5	Maryborough	22	Wexford	51
Dublin	25	Monaghan	8	Wicklow	23
Dungannon	9	Mullingar	15	Youghal	25

MAP OF IRELAND.



REFERENCE TO RIVERS.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| ▲ The Shannon. | c The Suir. | ■ The Liffey. |
| ■ The Blackwater. | d The Barrow. | z The Boyne. |

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND was originally peopled by the ancient CELTS who, migrating from Asia in the earliest ages of the world, gradually spread over the south and west of Europe, and the adjoining islands.

At subsequent periods the eastern and southern coasts were occupied by the *Belgæ* and other Gothic tribes, who also originally migrated from Asia, the cradle of the human race, and spread over the north and north-west of Europe.

The *Phanicians* traded with the inhabitants of Cornwall for tin¹ several centuries before the Christian era; but little was known of the country till the invasion of it by the ROMANS, under Julius Cæsar. This event occurred in the fifty-fifth year before the Christian era.

At this period its inhabitants had made little progress in civilization. They had nothing deserving the name of city or town; their dwellings were mere hovels; and their clothing was the skins of animals. The parts of their bodies which were exposed they painted or stained with the juice of herbs, from which custom it is said they were called *Britons*, and the country *Britannia*, that is, the *painted nation*.² They were, however, a brave and warlike people; and it was not without difficulty that the victorious legions of Cæsar reduced

¹ Hence the term *Cassiterides* or *Tin Islands*, which was afterwards restricted to the Scilly Isles.

² The PICTS, according to some authors, derived their name from the same custom, which is indeed common to most barbarous nations. The term *Scot*, evidently another form of the word *scout*, was perhaps originally applied to the predatory bands from Scandinavia, who were so frequent and so sudden in their incursions upon the coasts of Ireland and Scotland.

them to submission. After the time of Cæsar, Britain remained unmolested by the Romans for nearly a hundred years. In the year 43, after the Christian era, an expedition was despatched by the Emperor Claudius to complete the conquest of the country, which was finally effected in about twenty years after by the celebrated Roman general, Agricola.

The Romans continued to keep possession of the country till about the year 430, at which period they were obliged to withdraw all their troops from the out provinces for the defence of Italy against the barbarous nations of the north.

Under the Romans the arts of peace were introduced into Britain, and the natives rapidly advanced in civilization; but they entirely lost the martial spirit and love of freedom for which their ancestors were so distinguished. Hence, on the departure of the Romans, the Britons became an easy prey to their rude and rapacious neighbors, the Picts and the Scots. Having in vain besought the Romans to return, they solicited the Saxons, a warlike people of northern Germany, to fight their battles against the Picts and the Scots, offering them as a reward for their services the Isle of Thanet, which forms a part of the county of Kent.

The SAXONS, under Hengist and Horsa, arrived in Britain in the year 449; and having repelled without difficulty the Picts and Scots, they turned their arms against the Britons themselves, whom they dispossessed of the south-eastern part of the island. The success which attended the arms of the Saxons, and the favorable accounts of the beauty and fertility of the country, attracted numerous bands of their countrymen; and with them a kindred tribe called ANGLES or Angle-

* The Isle of Thanet is separated from Kent by a narrow channel, named by the river Stour. In it are the towns of Margate, Ramsgate, and several villages.

SAXONS, who it is supposed occupied that part of Germany between the Elbe and the Eyder. It was from this tribe that the country was afterwards called **ENG-
LAND**, that is *Angle land* or land of the Angles. The Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, having destroyed, enslaved, or expelled the inhabitants, particularly of the south-eastern and eastern parts of the country, established *seven independent kingdoms* since known by the name of the **SAXON HEPTARCHY**.

The Britons that escaped from the slaughter or subjugation of the Saxons, took refuge either in Cornwall or Wales, or passed over into Armorica, in France, where they settled in great numbers among a kindred people, and gave their name to the province of *Bretagne* or *Brittany*. The Britons that settled in Wales maintained their independence till the time of Edward I. and their descendants are to this day called the *Ancient Britons*.

Under the Saxons the customs and manners of the country were changed, as well as its name; and the language, which had been either Celtic or Latin, gave way to the Anglo-Saxon, from which the modern English is principally derived.

In the year 827 the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy were united into one, under the name of **ENG-
LAND**, by Egbert king of Wessex or the *West Saxons*. Egbert was therefore the first king of England.

About the year 866 the **DANES** invaded England, and took possession of the country north of the Humber; and in 1017 they were in possession of the whole kingdom, under Canute the Great, king of Denmark and Norway. But during the reign of Alfred the Great, from 871 to 901, the Danes were kept in check, and for a time expelled from the country.

On the death of Hardicanute, the son of Canute, in 1042, the Saxon monarchy was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor. Upon this monarch's death, in 1066, Harold, brother of the queen, usurped the

crown; but in the same year he was defeated and slain at the battle of Hastings, by William Duke of Normandy, who claimed the kingdom under the will of Edward the Confessor. This event is known by the name of the NORMAN CONQUEST; and the Duke of Normandy, who was crowned immediately after as king of England is called William the Conqueror. Under the Normans great changes were made in the customs, laws, and language of England.

The most important events in English history that have since taken place, are:—

1. The annexation of Ireland to England in the reign of Henry II., in 1172.
2. The granting of Magna Charta by John in the year 1215.
3. The Invasions of France by Edward III. and Henry V.
4. The wars between the houses of York and Lancaster in the fifteenth century.
5. The union of the crowns of England and Scotland under James I. in 1603.
6. The great civil war in the reign of Charles I.; and the establishment of the Commonwealth under Cromwell in 1649.
7. The Restoration under Charles II. in 1660.
8. The Revolution and abdication of James II. 1688.
9. The Legislative Union between England and Scotland in 1707.
10. The accession of the house of Hanover in 1714.
11. The war with our American Colonies, 1776-1784.
12. The wars arising from the French Revolution, 1792-1815.
13. The Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, 1800.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE NORMAN CONQUEST,
WITH THE TIMES AT WHICH THEY BEGAN TO REIGN.

William I.	1066	11th century.	Henry VIII.	1509	16th century.
William II.	1087		Edward VI.	1547	
Henry I.	1100		Mary I.	1553	
Stephen	1135	12th century.	Elizabeth	1558	17th century.
Henry II.	1154		James I.	1603	
Richard I.	1189		Charles I.	1625	
John	1199	13th century.	Charles II.	1649	18th century.
Henry III.	1216		James II.	1685	
Edward I.	1272		William III.	1688	
Edward II.	1307	14th century.	Mary II.	1689	19th century.
Edward III.	1328		Anne	1702	
Richard II.	1377		George I.	1714	
Henry IV.	1399	15th century.	George II.	1727	18th century.
Henry V.	1413		George III.	1760	
Henry VI.	1422		George IV.	1820	19th century.
Edward IV.	1461	16th century.	William IV.	1830	
Edward V.	1483		Victoria	1837	
Richard III.	1483				
Henry VII.	1485				

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

England was originally peopled by? The *Celts* came from? At what period? Over what parts of Europe did they gradually spread? The eastern and southern shores of England were subsequently occupied by? Over what part of Europe did the *Gothic* migrations spread? What is said of the *Phenicians*? The meaning of the term *Cassiterides*? To whom are we indebted for the first *historical* account of England? The date of the first *Roman* invasion? In what state did *Cæsar* find the inhabitants of England? The description given of them? How does it appear that they were a brave and warlike people? The probable meanings of the terms *Briton*, *Pict*, and *Scot*? Did the Romans retain possession of England after the invasion of *Julius Cæsar*? The date of the second invasion? In whose reign? By what celebrated Roman General was the conquest of the country finally effected, and when? How long did the Romans keep possession of England? What obliged them to withdraw from it? What effects were produced by the occupation of England by the Romans with regard to civilization? With regard to the character of the people? How is this shown? When did the *Saxons* arrive in England? Who were their leaders? What were they promised for their

services? Where is it, and how is it formed? Were they satisfied with the promised reward? How does this appear? What part of the island did they seize upon? Who were the *Angles* or *Anglo-Saxons*? What part of Germany did they come from? The meaning of the term *England*? What other Saxon tribe is mentioned? How many separate kingdoms did they establish in England, and under what general name? What became of the Britons that escaped? Where is *Britagne* or *Brittany*, and why so called? To whose reign did the *Ancient Britons* retain their independence? What changes took place in England under the Saxons? When were the several kingdoms of the Heptarchy united into one? Under what name? Who was the first king of England? The date of the *Danish* invasion? What part of the country did they take possession of? At what period, and under whom, were they in possession of the whole kingdom? During whose reign were they kept in check? At what period what that? When was the Saxon monarchy restored, and in whose person? Who was Harold? By whom was he defeated and slain? What claim had William the Conqueror to the crown of England? What great changes took place in England in consequence of the Norman Conquest? The most important events in English history since? The sovereigns of England since the Norman Conquest?

SCOTLAND.

Scotland, like England, was originally peopled by the ancient *Celts*. As in England, too, the primitive inhabitants were in process of time driven to the western or mountainous part of the country by Saxon and other Gothic tribes, who possessed themselves of the *Lowlands* or south-eastern part of the island. Hence the difference which still exists between the inhabitants of the Highlands and those of the Lowlands of Scotland. Hence, too, the *Highland Scotch* are called *Gaels*, and their country, the Land of the *Gael*; just

The terms *Gael*, *Gauls*, *Wales*, and *wall*, as in Cornwall, are evidently different forms of the ancient Celtic word, *gal*, the meaning of which seems to be *west* or *westward*. Thus *Gaul* (the ancient name of France) is in the west of Europe; *Wales* (*Gallies* in French) is in the west of England; and *Gael* in the west of Scotland. Hence also, *Portugal*, the western port; *Galloway* (and *Galloway*), the western direction (as *Norway* is the northern); *Donegal*, &c.

of those parts of England to which the ancient British retired were called *Wales* and *Cornwall*.

The ancient name of Scotland was *Caledonia*. By the Romans, who invaded it under Agricola in the year 79, it was called *Britannia Barbāra*; in the eighth century it was called the country of the Picts; and in the eleventh century it received its present name—*Scotland*, which had been previously applied to Ireland.

The Picts and Scots were united into one nation about the year 843, by Kenneth Mac Alpin. His successors were chiefly employed in wars against the English and Danes. Duncan expelled the Danes from his dominion: but, in 1038, he was murdered by Macbeth, who was himself slain two years after by Macduff.

The most important events in the history of Scotland are the wars with the first three Edwards of England, in which BRUCE and WALLACE were so distinguished for their patriotism and heroic deeds. The life and times of the beautiful but unfortunate Queen of Scots, Mary Stuart, is an interesting period in Scottish history; and the accession of her son James to the throne of England, was an event of the greatest importance to both nations. This occurred 1603; and since that period the two kingdoms have been under one sovereign. In 1707 the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Scotland was effected; and the two countries have since been called GREAT BRITAIN.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

How was Scotland originally peopled? To what part of the country were the ancient Celtic inhabitants driven in process of time, and by whom? What is said of the *Highlands* and *Lowlands*? What comparison is made between *Wales* and *Cornwall* in England, and the *Highlands* of Scotland? The

¹ The similarity which still exists between the *Welsh* and *Scottish* languages proves that they were originally the same; and it is well known that the Gaelic differs very little from the *Irish*, from which circumstance it is frequently called *Eire*, that is, *Irish*.

² The Picts and the Scots were of Scandinavian origin.

ancient names of Scotland? By the Romans it was called? In the eighth century it was called? And in the eleventh? To what country was the name *Scotland* previously applied? When, and by whom were the Picts and Scots united into one nation? His successors were principally engaged in waging war against whom? By whom were the Danes expelled? What became of him? The most important events in Scottish history?

IRELAND.

Ireland, like the sister kingdoms, England and Scotland, was originally peopled by the ancient CELTS; and like them, too, its coasts, though in a less degree, were at subsequent periods taken possession of by the GOTHIC tribes. Its ancient name was *Ierne*,¹ which means, according to some authorities, the *sacred* isle; according to others the *western*. It was called *Juverna*, *Hibernia*, and *Britannia Minor* by the Romans; and subsequently, *Scotia* or *Scotland*. In the eleventh century this term was transferred to Scotland, and Ireland resumed its ancient name.

Ireland was probably visited by the PHENICIANS in their voyages to England for tin; but little is *historically* known of it for several centuries after the Christian era.

In the fifth century Christianity was introduced into Ireland by St. Patrick, and it soon after became distinguished as the seat of learning, and so continued for several centuries.

The country suffered much from the invasion of the Danes; and in 845 they were in possession of almost the whole kingdom. They were, however, soon after defeated and expelled.

In the reign of Henry II. in 1172, Ireland was annexed to the English crown.

¹ *Ierne*. Hence its modern names ERIN and IRELAND, which is evidently a contraction of *Ierneland*. From *Ierne* the names *Juverna* and *Hibernia* also may be easily deduced.

In the reign of James I. several colonies from England and Scotland were introduced into Ireland; and great improvements were made in the laws and in the administration of justice.

In 1641 Ireland, as well as England, was involved in a civil war, which was terminated by Cromwell.

In 1800 the Legislative Union between Ireland and Great Britain was effected; and, in 1829, the Emancipation Bill was passed, which relieved the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom from the disabilities under which they labored on account of their religion.

In 1833 the National Education Board was established by Government upon principles which must insure its success, and from which the happiest results may be expected.

In 1838 the Great Temperance movement began under that truly excellent and extraordinary man, the Rev. Theobald Mathew.

In 1849 Queen Victoria visited Ireland, to the great delight of all classes of Her Majesty's Irish subjects.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

How was Ireland originally peopled? By what other tribes were its coasts taken possession of at subsequent periods? Why in a less degree than the coasts of England and Scotland? The ancient name of Ireland? The other names applied to Ireland, and the meaning of each? When was it first called, and when did it cease to be called *Scotia*? The meaning of the term *Erse*? What does this prove? What is said of the *Phœnicians* with regard to Ireland? The first *historical* account of Ireland dates from? By whom was Christianity introduced into Ireland, and when? What did Ireland become distinguished for? What is said of the *Danish* invasions? When were they in possession of the whole kingdom? When was Ireland annexed to England? In the reign of James I. what great improvements were effected? Was Ireland involved in the great civil war in 1641? By whom was it terminated? When was the Legislative Union between Ireland and Great Britain effected?

GENERALIZATION OF THE CLIMATES AND PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH.

INSTEAD of obliging children to learn the climates and productions of every country in the world *separately*, which, even if they could, it would be impossible for them to recollect, it is much better to begin by giving them general views of the principal productions of the GREAT DIVISIONS OR ZONES, into which the earth's surface has been divided. In this way the knowledge of a few general principles will enable them to form tolerably correct ideas of the climate and productions of every country in the world, by merely knowing the *division* or *zone* in which it is situated.

With this view the earth may be divided into seven great CLIMATES or regions, namely, the *Equatorial*, the *Tropical*, the *Warm*, the *Temperate*, the *Cold*, the *Frozen*, and the *Polar* regions. The *isothermal* lines described in the Fifth Chapter, will enable the pupils to trace the general boundaries of each of these great divisions of the earth. They should, therefore, make themselves perfectly acquainted with the general direction of each of these *lines*, and with the principal productions which characterize each *zone* or *division*. It is stated, in the chapter referred to, that the *Equatorial* region extends about twenty degrees on each side of the equator, and that the most delicate spices, as cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and pepper, are confined to this great band of the earth. It has therefore been designated as the region of the *spices*. In like manner, the other great divisions of the earth have been designated from the principal productions by which they are characterized; as the region of the *sugar-cane* and *coffee-tree*; the region of the *fig* and *olive*; the region of the *wine-grape*; the region of the *oak* and *chestnut*; the region of the *fir*, *pine*, and *birch*; and the region of *alpine shrubs*, *lichens*, and *mosses*.

"OF" GEOGRAPHY GENERALIZED," to which this work is an Introduction.

It is not to be supposed that the plants and vegetables here specified are confined to the regions which have been called by their names; still less that these are the only productions which are found in perfection in those parts of the earth. Every plant, in addition to a genial soil, requires a certain degree of temperature to bring it to maturity; and in every part of the world in which vegetables find a soil and climate suitable to their nature, they are to be expected in the greatest perfection.

We shall now enumerate a few of the other vegetable productions by which the principal zones are characterized.

The *Equatorial* division of the earth, in addition to the finest spices, by which it is particularly characterized, produces in the greatest perfection, aromatic and medicinal gums, balsams, and juices; also, myrrh, frankincense, camphor, and cassia. The guava,¹ banana, tamarind, pineapple, and other delicious fruits abound in those regions. The bread-fruit tree, the plantain, the sago, and other species of the palm-tree; and the yam, cassavi, manioc, and arrow-root, serve as substitutes for wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which could not be grown in those regions, except in elevated and mountainous districts.

Rice, and maize or Indian corn, are natives of hot climates, and hence they are produced in great abundance in the equatorial and tropical regions where the soil is suitable.

In the forests of those regions are found the hardest, most durable, and most beautiful kinds of timber, as iron-wood, teak, ebony, mahogany, sandal-wood, rose-wood, &c.

In the *Tropical* regions are found, with the exception of the finest spices, all the plants and productions of the equatorial zone. And here in the greatest perfection are found the *sugar-cane*, *coffee*, *cocoa-nut* and all the other species of the palm-tree.

The orange, lemon, and citron, are found here with the most delicious flavor.

Indian corn or maize, and rice, are produced in great abundance in tropical climates; also cotton, tobacco, indigo drugs, and dye-woods.

¹ Pronounced *gwá'-va*; as *wa* in *suavies*.

vegetables which have these are the most in those of a genial soil to bring forth which vegetation, there

vegetable characterized in relation to the characterized, and medicinal rankinenses, arind, pine-rose regions, other species manioc, and barley, and, except in

of hot abundance in the suitable. the hardest, as iron-wood, &c. exception of the equatorial are found other species of

here with the ced in green tobacco, indigo

In the *Warm* regions, the olive and fig are found in the greatest perfection; and towards the tropical borders, the orange and lemon. Almonds, peaches, apricots, flourish here; also the mulberry, so essential to the production of silk; and the vine, from which the choicest wines are produced. Wheat, too, is produced in great perfection here, particularly towards the temperate borders.

The cork-tree, drugs, barilla, shumac, dried fruits, are products of those regions.

In the *Temperate* regions, the different kinds of grain are produced in great perfection; also the oak, beech, maple, and other trees valuable for timber.

Towards the borders of the warm regions, grapes, almonds, peaches, and apricots are produced in perfection; also plums, cherries, apples, and pears, particularly towards the borders of the next great division.

The principal vegetable productions of the *Cold* regions, are pine and fir timber, oats, barley, and rye. The fruits are apples, pears, nuts, gooseberries, strawberries, &c.

In the *Frozen* and *Polar* regions there is scarcely any vegetation; but from those parts of the world we obtain valuable *animal* productions, as whalebone, train-oil, and the *furs* of commerce.

The following TABLE, which exhibits at one view the chief productions and EXPORTS of the principal countries in the world, illustrates the GENERAL PRINCIPLES just laid down:—

Countries.	Exports.
Asiatic Islands, .	Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, ginger.
Hindustan, .	Cotton goods, silk, sugar, coffee, pepper, indigo, rice, lac-dye, saltpetre, precious stones.
Birman Empire, .	Teak-timber, rice, indigo, gums, drugs, palm sugar, cotton goods, silk, varnish.
China, .	Tea, silk, cotton goods, porcelain, lacquered ware, gums, paper, drugs.
Japan, .	Silks and cotton goods, drugs, spices, varnish, porcelain, rice, cedar.
Persia, .	Silks, carpets, cotton goods, shawls, stuffs, sugar, rice, dried fruits, leather, drugs, tobacco.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
Arabia, . . .	Coffee, aloes, gums, myrrh, frankincense, perfumes, drugs.
Africa, . . .	Palm-oil, teak-timber, aloes, dye-woods, ostrich feathers, ivory, gold, sugar (from the Mauritius).
Turkey in Asia, . . .	Coffee, carpets, silks, fruits, drugs, opium.
West Indies, . . .	Sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, cotton, pimento, ginger, logwood, mahogany, cocoa, cochineal, cigars.
Mexico, . . .	Silver and gold.
Caraccas, . . .	Cocoa, coffee, indigo, tobacco.
Guiana, . . .	Sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, tobacco, indigo, cayenne-paper.
Brazil, . . .	Cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, dye-woods, drugs from the northern provinces; gold and diamonds from the middle, and wheat, hides, and tallow from the southern.
Buenos Ayres, . . .	Gold and silver, hides, beef, tallow.
Peru, . . .	Silver and gold.
Chili, . . .	Silver, gold, and copper from the northern provinces, wheat and hemp from the southern.
Morocco, . . .	Leather, goat-skins, gums, fruits.
Algiers and Tripoli, . . .	Ostrich feathers, dates, wax, wool.
Egypt, . . .	Cotton, indigo, drugs, fruits, rice.
Madeira Islands, . . .	Wine, fruits.
Canary Islands, . . .	Wine, fruits, silk, barilla.
Turkey and Greece, . . .	Figs, raisins, currants, raw silk, oil.
United States : . . .	
Southern States, . . .	Cotton, tobacco, rice.
Middle States, . . .	Wheat, flour, and from Maryland, tobacco.
Northern States, . . .	Timber, fish, beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes.
Spain and Portugal, . . .	Olive oil, wines, raisins, and other dried fruits, lemons, oranges.
Italy, . . .	Thrown silk, olive-oil, currants, lemons, oranges, wine, barilla, shumac, cheese, straw hats.
France, . . .	Wine, brandy, silk (raw and manufactured), gloves, madder, fruits.
Germany, . . .	Wool, corn, wines, linens, clover and rape seeds, wooden clocks.
Netherlands, . . .	Fine linen, lace, butter, cheese, corn, madder, geneva, flax, seeds, toys.

Countries.

Exports.

Great Britain, .	Cottons, w. collens, linens, hardware, salt, coals, earthenware, glass, machinery, fire-arms.
Ireland, .	Cattle, corn, linen, beef, bacon, butter, hides.
Prussia, .	Corn, timber, flax, bark.
Denmark, .	Corn, rape-seed, fish, hogs.
Sweden, .	Timber, iron, bark.
Norway, .	Timber, turpentine, fish.
Russia, .	Tallow, corn, flax, hemp, flax-seed, ashes, timber, tars, furs.
Canada, .	Timber, corn, pot and pearl ashes, furs.
Newfoundland, .	Cod-fish.
Nova Scotia, .	Timber, dried fish, plaster of Paris.
Hudson's Bay, .	Furs, procured from the Indians.
Columbia River, .	Furs, procured from the Indians.
Kamtschatka, .	Furs and dried fish.
Siberia, .	Furs and minerals.
Greenland, .	Whale-oil, whale-bone.

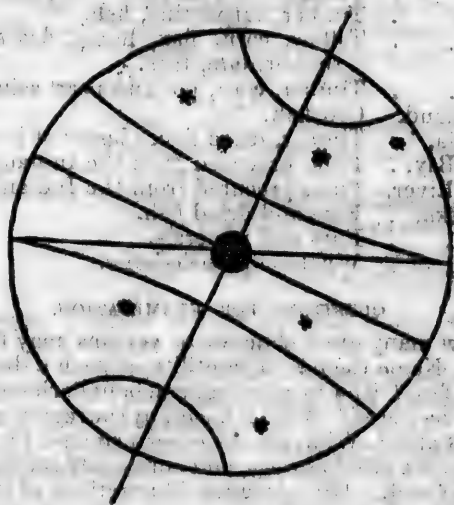
QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

Into how many great climates or regions may the earth be divided? Name them? The utility of such a division of the earth's surface? How may the general boundaries of these zones or regions be traced? What is meant by the region of the spices? The extent of it? What are the other principal productions of it? Name the other *regions*, and enumerate the principal productions of each. Give practical illustrations of those general principles, by enumerating the exports of the principal countries of the world, as given in the annexed table? From what countries are the following commodities chiefly imported?

Almonds.	Dye-wood.	Lacquered ware.	Rum.
Aloes.	Ebony.	Logwood.	Sago.
Arrow-root.	Figs.	Mahogany.	Silks.
Camphor.	Frankincense.	Maize.	Spices.
Cinnamon.	Furs.	Maple.	Sugar.
Cloves.	Ginger.	Marberry.	Tallow.
Cochineal.	Grapes.	Oak Timber.	Tar.
Coffees.	Gums.	Oranges.	Teak Timber.
Cork wood.	Hemp.	Olives.	Tobacco.
Cotton.	Hides.	Palm-oil.	Turpentine.
Currents.	Indigo.	Pine Timber.	Varnish.
Dates.	Iron wood.	Rice.	Whale-oil.
Dried fruits.	Ivory.	Rosewood.	Wines.
Drugs.	Lemons.		

ASTRONOMY.

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL SPHERES.



THE CELESTIAL SPHERE appears to turn round from east to west every 24 hours, carrying with it, in the same time, and in the same direction, the sun, moon, and stars. Hence the term **UNIVERSE**¹ has been applied to the *whole* system of the heavens and heavenly bodies; or, in other words, to the whole range of creation.

That portion of the universe of which the sun is the centre, is called the **SOLAR** system. This system consists of the sun, the stars called **PLANETS**, with their **SECONDARIES** or **SATELLITES**, and a number of **COMETS**.

The planets, though they differ very little in appearance from the stars, are opaque bodies like the earth; and, in

¹ **Universe**—because the heavens and the heavenly bodies appear to turn around in one and the same time.

that the earth is a planet. The light with which they shine is not their own, but received from the sun, and reflected back, as in the case of the moon. Like the earth, they revolve round the sun from west to east in orbits nearly circular. Like the earth, too, the planets, while revolving round the sun, turn upon their axes from west to east; and thus, like it, they have their days and their nights, their seasons and their years.

The names of the **PRIMARY** planets are (in the order of their distances from the sun,¹) Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel or the Georgium Sidus. Five of these planets, namely, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, are visible to the naked eye, and were known to the ancients. The other five were discovered in modern times by the aid of the telescope; and there may be others yet undiscovered. Four of these planets are very small, and are called **ASTEROIDS**, namely, Vesta, Ceres, Pallas, and Juno. The **SECONDARY** planets or satellites revolve round their primaries as their centres, and with them round the sun. The number of secondary planets as yet discovered is eighteen; namely, the Moon, which belongs to the earth, the four satellites of Jupiter, the seven of Saturn, and the six of Herschel. Except the Moon, none of the secondary planets are visible to the naked eye.

The **COMETS** also revolve round the sun, but in very elliptical or eccentric orbits. In one part of their orbits they come very near the sun, as represented in the following **ILLUSTRATION**; and then they move off into the

¹ The distances of the planets from the sun in millions of miles are, Mercury 36, Venus 69, the Earth 95, Mars 141, Jupiter 490, Saturn 900, and Herschel 1800.

The following remarkable combination of figures, 888,000, will give the *diameters* of the sun and planets very nearly; the sun's diameter is about 888,000 miles in length; Jupiter's, 88,000; Saturn's, 80,000; the Earth's, 8,000; the diameter of Venus, nearly 8,000; of Mars, 4,000; of Mercury, 3,000; and of the moon, 2,000. The diameter of Herschel is about 36,000 miles; and the Asteroids are much smaller than the Moon.

immensity of space far beyond the most distant planets. They differ in appearance from the stars, by having usually luminous trains or tails.

All the other stars are called **fixed stars**, because as they always preserve the same distances and positions with regard to each other, they seem, as it were, *fixed* in the heavens. They may be distinguished from the planets by their twinkling light.

The **fixed stars** are supposed to be the suns of other systems. [For a full introduction to this interesting study, the learner is referred to the Author's "Geography Generalized."] **SOLAR SYSTEM.**



SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

PALESTINE, or the **HOLY LAND**, is properly a part of Syria. It is bounded on the north by Phœnicia and Syria; on the east by Syria and Arabia Deserta; on the south by Arabia Petrea; and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea.

This tract of country was originally inhabited by the descendants of Canaan, the grandson of Noah, and hence it was called the *Land of Canaan*. It was afterwards called Palestine, from the *Philistines*, who occupied the southern coasts, and Judæa, from *Judah*, the chief tribe of the Israelites. It was also called the *Land of Promise*, the *Holy Land*, &c.

The limits of the country to which these names were applied, varied at different times; but, generally speaking, the greatest length of Palestine was nearly 200 miles; and its greatest breadth about 100 miles.

Palestine was differently divided at different times. When Joshua took possession of it, he divided it among the twelve tribes of Israel—Reuben, Simeon, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Manasseh, Ephraim, Benjamin, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher.

SYRIA, generally speaking, lies between the Euphrates on the east, the Mediterranean on the west, Mount Taurus on the north, and Arabia on the south.

A line drawn from Damascus to a little to the southward of Tyre, will give its northern boundary. It extends from 31° to $33^{\circ} 35'$ north latitude; and from $34^{\circ} 30'$ to $36^{\circ} 25'$ east longitude.

The Sidonians, Hittites, Jebusites, Amorites, Hivites, &c., were, also, the descendants of Canaan, and the name *Canaanites* was originally applied to all; but it was afterwards restricted to a particular tribe.—Numb. xiii, 23.

The Philistines were descended from Mizraim the second son of Ham, and were originally settled in Egypt; whence they emigrated and possessed themselves of all the country from Gaza to Joppa.

Manasseh and Ephraim were properly a single tribe, being descendants of Joseph. The tribe of Levi had no portion assigned to

LOCATION OF THE TWELVE TRIBES.

Between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean were the tribes of Judah, Simeon, and Dan.

On the west side of the Jordan were the tribes of Benjamin, Ephraim, half tribe of Manasseh, and the tribe of Issachar.

On the east side of the Jordan were the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh.

On the western side of the Sea of Galilee were the tribes of Zebulon and Naphtali.

North-west, on the Mediterranean, was the tribe of Asher.

It was afterwards divided¹ into the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel; and lastly by the Romans into four provinces or districts, namely, Galilee, Samaria, Judæa Proper, and Peræa, or the Country beyond the Jordan.

In GALILEE² the chief places were—Cana, Chorazin, Capernaum, Bethsaida, Tiberias, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Nain, Zebulon, Accho or Ptolemais, now Acre.

In SAMARIA³ the chief towns were—Samaria, Sychem or Sychar, and on the coast, Cæsarea and Joppa.

them. They subsisted on offerings, first fruits, and tithes; and particular cities in the land of each tribe were appointed for their habitations.

¹ In consequence of the revolt of the ten tribes in the reign of Rehoboam the son of Solomon. The tribes of Judah and Benjamin, which alone remained faithful to the house of David, formed the kingdom of Judah; the other ten tribes, the kingdom of Israel.

² The Galileans were composed partly of the remnant of the ten tribes, and partly of Gentiles. Hence, the Jews (of Judah and Benjamin) regarded them as an inferior and degenerate race. In Galilee our Savior spent the greater part of his life; it was the scene of many of his miracles, and from its inhabitants he selected most of his disciples.

³ When the ten tribes were carried away captive into Assyria, a number of Assyrians were introduced into their country, who mingled with the Israelites that were left, and with those who after wards returned. Hence, the Jews (who called them Samaritans from Samaria, their capital) regarded them as little better than Gentiles, and the greatest aversion existed between the two nations. The separation of the ten tribes, the opposition of the Samaritans

IN JUDÆA the chief towns were—Jerusalem, Jericho, BETHLEHEM, Ephraim, Bethel; also, Gaza, Gath, Ascalon, Azotus or Ashdod, and Ekron, in the country of the Philistines.

IN PEÆMÆ, or the COUNTRY BEYOND THE JORDAN, the chief towns were—Cæsarea Philippi, Bethsaida or Julias, and Bethabara.

South of the Dead Sea were Idumæa or Edom, and the Land of Midian; but these countries are properly a part of Arabia.

MOUNTAINS.—On the north, *Libanus* or *Lebanon*, divided into two ranges—*Libanus* on the west, and *Anti-Libanus* on the east; *Hermion*, *Mount Carmel*, *Gilead*, *Tabor*, *Gilboa*, the mountains of *Abazin*, the most remarkable of which are, the *Height of Baal*, *Pisgah*, and *Nebo*, on which Moses died. *Mount Seir* is in Idumæa or Edom; *Mount Sinai*, between the two branches of the Red Sea. *Horib* adjoins Sinai, and is, in fact, a peak of the same mountain.

RIVERS.—The *Jordan*¹ which rises in the mountains of *Anti-Libanus*, and flows through the waters of *Merom*, and the *Sea of Galilee* into the *Dead Sea*; the *Waters of Libanon*, which flow into the *Mediterranean*; the *Arnon*, which rises in the chain of *Gilead*, and falls into the *Dead Sea*; the *Kishon*, which flows into the *Mediterranean*, north-east of *Mount Carmel*; and the Brooks *Jabbok*, *Kedron*, &c.

LAKES.—The *Lake of Sodom* or the *Dead Sea*;² the

to the rebuilding of the Jewish temple after the Babylonish captivity, and their ill treatment of the Jews who passed through their country to worship at Jerusalem, instead of going to Mount Gerizim, account for the hatred and hostility between the two nations.

¹ *Jordan*, that is, the river of *Dan*, so called from a town near its source.

² *Dead Sea*.—This lake is also known in Scripture by the names of the *Salt Sea*, the *Sea of the Plain*, and the *East Sea*. The Greeks called it *Asphaltites*, from the sulphurous and bituminous matter which it casts upon its shores; and with which its waters are deeply

*Sea of Galilee or Tiberias,*¹ called also the *Sea of Chinnereth*, and the *Lake of Gennesareth*; the *Waters of Merom*.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

Of what country is Palestine properly a part? How, generally speaking, is Syria bounded? The boundaries of Palestine? What would give its precise northern boundary? By what other names was it called, and why in each case? Were the limits of the country to which these names were applied always the same? Its greatest length and breadth, generally speaking? The general and restricted application of the term *Canaanites*? From whom were the *Philistines* descended? What was their original country? What part of the land of Canaan did they possess themselves of? How was Palestine divided by Joshua? Name the twelve tribes of Israel. Why was no portion assigned to the tribe of *Levi*? What provision was made for them? How was the number of the twelve tribes made up without reckoning the tribe of *Levi*? How were the twelve tribes located?

Upon what occasion was Palestine divided into the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel? How was it divided by the Romans? Why did the Jews consider the Galileans as an inferior race? What is said of Galilee with regard to our Saviour? Why did the Jews regard the Samaritans as little better than Gentiles? What other cause of aversion existed between the Jews and Samaritans? The principal towns in Galilee? In Samaria? In Judea? In Persia or the country beyond the Jordan? Point them out on the map. Where was Idumaea or Edom? Where the land of Midian? Trace them on the map. Of what country are they properly a part? Name the principal mountains, and point them out on the map. On which of them did Moses die? The principal rivers? Trace them on the map. The meaning of the term *Jordan*? What is said of the *Dead Sea*? By what other names is it called in Scripture? By what name did the Greeks call it? Why? Its extent? Is it always of the same extent? Why not? Its length and breadth, generally speaking? Name the lakes, and point them out on the map. Is the *Sea of Tiberias*, strictly speaking, a *sea*?

impregnated. The appearance of this sea, and of the whole country about it, is dreary, desolate, and death-like. It varies in extent, according to the season of the year, from about forty to sixty miles in length; and from about ten to fifteen miles in breadth.

Sea of Tiberias.—This is a fresh water lake, about sixteen miles long and from six to nine broad.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS.

ASIA.

CHALDEA, in the earliest ages of the world, comprised the countries between the Euphrates and Tigris near their junction; but the name was afterwards given to the country south-west of the Euphrates. Chaldaea may be regarded as the cradle of mankind, as it was in this part of the earth that the garden of Eden was situated. It was afterwards called Babylonia, from its metropolis *Babylon*, the most celebrated city of antiquity. This country is now called Irak-Arabi, and the chief cities are *Bagdad* and *Bassora*.

ASSYRIA originally meant the country to the east of the Tigris; but the name was afterwards frequently extended to *Syria*. Assyria took its name from *Asshur*, one of the descendants of Shem. Its chief city was the celebrated *Nineveh*, which stood on the banks of the Tigris, near, it is supposed, the site of the village of *Nounia*, in the neighborhood of Mosul.

SYRIA comprised all the countries between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean on the one hand, and between Arabia and the branches of Mount Taurus on the other. *Damascus*, which existed in the days of Abraham, was the chief city of Syria. It is still a large and flourishing town. Between the Orontes and the Euphrates, about 170 miles north-east from Damascus, stood *Palmira* or "Tadmor in the Desert." Its magnificent ruins are scattered over an extent of several miles. *Balbec* or *Heliopolis*, that is, the city of the sun, is also celebrated for its magnificent ruins, particularly for a temple of the sun. Its site is about forty miles south-west of Damascus.

About 120 miles north-north-east of Damascus, and 70 miles east-south-east of Iskenderoon, stood *Berea*, now *Aleppo*, a city of great wealth and importance when the trade of Europe and the East was carried on overland.

To the west of Damascus, in that part of Syria called *Phœnicia*, were the celebrated commercial cities of *Tyre*

and *Sidon*; and farther to the south, *Joppa*, now *Jaffa*, where *Jonah* embarked for *Tarshish*, and at which *Solomon* imported the materials for the Temple.

On the *Orontes*, about twelve miles from the coast, was the rich and populous city of *Antioch*,¹ where the disciples of our Lord were first called *CHRISTIANS*; and near the mouth of the same river, the seaport *Seleucia*, from which *St. Paul* embarked for *Cyprus* in his first apostolic journey.

*MESOPOTAMIA*² was the name given to the tract of country between the rivers *Euphrates* and *Tigris*. The southern part of this country, near the junction of the rivers, was included in the ancient *Chaldea* or *Babylonia*. In *Mesopotamia* was *Ur* of the *Chaldees*, from which *Abraham* was called to the land of *Canaan* (the country between the river *Jordan* and the *Mediterranean Sea*). In the north-west of *Mesopotamia* was *Haran* or *Charra*,³ and *Edessa*.

ARMENIA,⁴ which still retains its name, lies to the north of the ancient *Mesopotamia*. It consists principally of mountainous regions; and in it are the sources of the rivers *Euphrates*, *Tigris*, *Cyrus* or *Kur*, and *Araxes* or *Aras*. The chief towns were *Tigranocerta* and *Artaxata*. In *Armenia* is the celebrated *Mount Ararat*, on which *Noah's Ark* first rested.

COLCHIS, *ALBANIA*, and *IBERIA*, lay to the north of *Armenia*, between the *Euxine* and *Caspian Sea*. These countries, which are intersected by the *Caucasian mountains*, now include *Georgia*, *Mingrelia*, and part of *Circassia*.

At the mouth of the *Phasis* stood a city of the same

¹ There were several other cities called *Antioch* and *Seleucia*.

² *Mesopotamia*. This term is derived from two Greek words which signify in the middle or between the rivers. In like manner the terms *Punjab* and *Doab*, in *Hindoostan*, signify, the one between the *Jus*, and the other between the two rivers. Compare also *Senegambia* (that is, between the *Senegal* and *Gambia*), in *Africa*; and *Entre Douro e Minho*, in *Portugal*.

³ *Haran* is mentioned in *Genesis* xi. 31. It was here *Craneus* was defeated and slain by the *Parthians*. The *Romans* called it *Carra*.

⁴ *Armenia* took its name from *Aram*, the fifth son of *Shamshaz*.

name, the capital of Colchis, celebrated in fable for the expedition of Jason in search of the Golden Fleece.

MEDIA lay to the south of the Caspian Sea, and north of Persia. Its chief town was *Ecbatana*.

PERSIA, which still retains its name, lay to the north of the Persian Gulf, and to the south of Media; but it was afterwards greatly extended. Its ancient name was *Elam*, from having been first inhabited by the descendants of Elam, the eldest son of Shem. The chief towns were *Persopolis*, *Susa*, and *Echmatis*.

ARABIA still retains its ancient name and divisions, namely, *Arabia Deserta*, *Petrea*, and *Felix*.

In Arabia was the land of Uz, the country of Job; also Edom or Idumaea, the land of Midian, and Saba, the country of Sheba, the "Queen of the South."

In the tongue of land between the northern branches of the Red Sea, were Mounts Sinai and Horeb; and at the top of the eastern branch stood *Ezion-Geber*, from which the ships of Solomon sailed to Ophir. At the top of the western branch stood *Arsinoë* or *Cleopatria*, now *Suez*.

ASIA MINOR consists of the great western projection of Asia between the Euxine or Black Sea on the north, the Mediterranean on the south, and the Aegean or Archipelago on the west. The term Asia Minor does not occur in classic writers, but was first applied in the middle ages.

The Romans divided this part of Asia into *Asia cis* or *intra Taurum*, and *Asia ultra* or *extra Taurum*.

DIVISIONS OF ASIA MINOR.

In the north—Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia.

In the west—Troas, Mysia, Æolia, Ionia, Lydia, and Caria.

¹ *Saba* or *Sheba* was in the south-western extremity of Arabia Felix, which, in the time of our Saviour, was considered by the Jews as the most distant land to the southward; and hence she is described as coming from the uttermost part of the earth.

Ophir is supposed to have been a port in *Sofala*, on the south-eastern coast of Africa.

In the south—Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Isauria, and Cilicia.

In the east—Cappadocia and Armenia Minor.

In the middle—Galatia, Phrygia, and Lycaonia.

The chief cities in Asia Minor were *Ilium*, or Troy in Troas; *Ephesus* in Ionia, celebrated for the temple of Diana, one of the Seven Wonders of the world;¹ *Smyrna*, also in Ionia, still a flourishing city; *Sardis* and *Philadelphus* in Lydia; *Halicarnassus* in Caria, where Herodotus the father of history, was born, and Mausolus was buried, whose tomb¹ was another of the Seven Wonders of the world; *Onidus*, also in Caria, in which was a celebrated statue of Venus, made by Praxiteles; *Patara* and *Xanthus* in Lycia; *Perga* in Pamphylia, *Tarsus* in Cilicia, the birthplace of St. Paul; *Issus*, also in Cilicia, where Alexander defeated Darius; *Iconium*, *Derbe* and *Lystra*, in Lycaonia, where St. Paul was stoned (Acts xiv. 19;) *Gordium* and *Laodicea* in Phrygia; *Chalcedon* in Bithynia, now called Soutari; *Nicea*, now Nice, also in Bithynia, famous for the first general council held there in 325; *Sinope*, in Paphlagonia, the birthplace of Diogenes; *Trapezus*, now Trebizond, in Pontus; and *Cordus*, whence Lucullus is said to have first brought the cherry-tree into Italy.

Of the northern and eastern countries of Asia scarcely any thing was known by the ancients: the former the Romans called by the general name of *Scythia*, and the latter they divided into *India intra Gangem*, (within, or on this side the Ganges,) and *India extra Gangem*, (beyond the Ganges.)

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

Chaldea originally meant? To what country was the name afterwards given? Why may it be regarded as the cradle of mankind? What was it afterwards called? It is now called? Its chief cities? *Assyria* originally meant? To what country was the name afterwards frequently extended? From whom did

¹ Hence the term *mausoleum*, which was first applied to his tomb. The five other Wonders were the Pyramids of Egypt; the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Labyrinth of Egypt; the Colossus of Rhodes; and the Statue of Jupiter Olympus at Athens, 75 feet high, sculptured by Phidias in ivory and gold.

² Where Alexander cut the famous Gordian knot, instead of untying it.

It take its name? Its chief city? On what river was it? What is said of *Nounia*? What did ancient Syria comprise? How is the great antiquity of Damascus proved? What other cities of ancient Syria are mentioned, and what is said of each? Point them out on the map.

The meaning of the term *Mesopotamia*? The southern part of this country was included in? What is said of *Ur*? What other terms are mentioned? *Armenia* took its name from? Where does it lie? What kind of a country is it? What rivers have their sources in it? What is said of Mount *Ara*? What were the chief towns? Where did *Colchis*, *Albania*, and *Iberia* lie? These countries now include? By what mountains are they intersected? The capital of *Colchis*? On what river did it stand? For what was it celebrated? Where did *Media* lie? Its chief towns?

The situation of *Persia*? Were its limits afterwards extended? Its ancient or Scriptural name? Why was it so called? Its chief towns? The boundaries of *Arabia*? How was it divided? Trace these divisions on the map. What is said of the land of *Uz*? What other countries are mentioned as being in *Arabia*? Who was *Sheba*? Why was she described as coming from "the uttermost part of the earth"? Where are *Mounts Sinai* and *Horeb*? Where *Ezion-Geber*? Where *Ophir*? What ancient town stood where *Suez* now does? *Asia Minor* consists of? When was this term first applied? How did the Romans divide this part of *Asia*? The divisions of *Asia Minor* in the north? In the west? In the south? In the east? In the middle? The principal cities of *Asia Minor*? Point them out on the map, and state what they were remarkable for? The Seven Wonders of the World? The origin of the term *mausoleum*? Did the Romans know any thing of the northern and eastern parts of *Asia*? What name did they apply to the former, and what to the latter?

AFRICA.

Egypt, which still retains its ancient name, was a civilized and powerful nation even in the days of *Abraham*. It was first inhabited by *Ham* and his descendants; and hence it was called by the Jews *Mizraim*,¹ or the land of *Ham*.

The chief cities were—*Memphis*, which stood on the Nile, about a hundred miles from its mouth, near the

¹ *Mizraim*, a son of *Ham*. (See page 127.)

locality of Grand Cairo, its present capital; *Thebes*, famous for its hundred gates, about two hundred miles farther up the river; and a little below Thebes, *Coptos*, once the great emporium of Arabian and Indian commerce.

Towards Ethiopia, nearly under the tropic of Cancer, was *Syênê*; near the mouth of the Eastern channel stood *Pelusium*, now Damietta; and at the mouth of the western channel *Canôpus*, now Rosetta. About fifteen miles to the west of Canôpus, between Lake Mareôtic and the island of Pharos, which was joined to the mainland by a mole or causeway nearly a mile long, stood the celebrated city of *Alexandria*; so called from its founder, Alexander the Great. It was subsequently called *Scanderoon*, but it has again resumed its ancient name.¹

The other ancient divisions of Africa were Lybia, Ethiopia, Regio Syrtica, Africa Propria, Numidia, Mauritania, and Gætulia.

LYBIA lay to the west of Egypt, and extended along the coast as far as the Great Syrtis. In the north-west of Lybia was a noted city called *Cyrène*, whence the territory adjoining was called *Cyrenaica*, or "the country about Cyrene."

ETHIOPIA lay to the south of Egypt along the Nile. It includes Abyssinia and Nubia,

REGIO SYRTICA lay between the *Syrtis Major* (Gulf of Sidia) and *Syrtis Minor* (Gulf of Gabes). It was afterwards called Tripôlis or Tripolitania, from its three principal cities.² It is now called Tripoli.

AFRICA PROPRIA comprised the territory of the ancient and celebrated Carthage. Its other cities were Utica, Hadrumëtum, Thapsus, and Tunis, which is about fifteen miles to the east of the site of Carthage.

The chief towns of Numidia were Cirta, Tabraca, and Hippo Regius.

The chief towns of Mauritania were Caesaræa and Tingis, now Tangier.

¹ *Scanderoon* is a corruption of *Alexandria*.

² Namely, *Septis*, *Cæa*, and *Sabrata*.

South of Mauritania lived the Gætuli, and Garymantæ, of whose country little was known.

West of Gætulia were the *Insulæ Fortunatæ* or Fortunate Islands, one of which was called *Canaria*, from the number of large dogs (*Canes*) found in it. They are now called the *Canary Isles*.

North of the Fortunate Islands were the *Insulæ Purpurariæ*, discovered by Juba, who there set up a manufacture of purple. They are now called the *Madeiras*.

EUROPE.

ANCIENT DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

GRÆCIA or Greece, which, generally speaking, comprehended the Peloponnesus, Græcia Propria, Thessalia and Epirus.

ITALIA or Italy, the three principal divisions of which were Italia Propria in the Middle; Magna Græcia in the south; and Gallia Cisalpina in the north.

HISPANIA or Spain, and LUSITANIA, or Portugal. Spain was also called *Iberia*, and from its western situation, *Hesperia*.

GALLIA or Gaul was divided into *Gallia Cisalpina*, or the northern part of Italy; and *Gallia Transalpina*, or the modern France, Belgium, Switzerland, and part of Germany. Transalpine Gaul was divided into three parts, *Celtica*, *Belgaica*, and *Aquitania*.

GERMANIA or Germany, which, generally speaking, included the country between the Rhine and the Vistula, the Danube, and the Baltic.

BATAVIA, now Holland or the Netherlands.

SCANDINAVIA, now Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Finland.

SARMATIA, which now comprehends Russia, Poland, and part of Prussia.

DACIA, now Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania.

MOEIA, now Servia and Bulgaria.

THRACIA or Thracæ, now a part of Roumelia.

ILLYRICUM, which now comprehends Dalmatia, Bosnia, Croatia, and Slavonia.

PANNONIA, now Hungary; NORICUM, now Austria; HEL-

VEITIA, now Switzerland; **RHÆTIA** and **VINDELICIA**, now the Tyrol and Country of the Grisons.

BRITANNIA,¹ or England; **CALEDONIA**, or Scotland; and **HIBERNIA**, or Ireland.

ISLANDS.—*Sicilia*, or Sicily; *Sardinia*; *Creta*, now Candia; *Melita*, now Malta; *Baleares* or Balearic Isles, now Majorca, Minorca, and Iviza; *Eubœa*, now Negropont, &c.

PENINSULAS.—Chersonesus *Cimbrica*, now Jutland; *Peloponnesus*, now the Morea; Chersonesus *Taurica*, now the Crimea.

SEAS.—*Mare Magnum* or *Internum*, now the Mediterranean; *Sinus Codanus*, now the Baltic; *Oceanus Cantabricus*, now the Bay of Biscay; *Mare Egæum*, now the Archipelago; *Pontus Euxinus*, now the Black Sea; *Palus Mæotis*, now the Sea of Azoph; *Propontis*, now the sea of Marmora, &c.

RIVERS.—*Rha*, now the Volga; *Danubius* or *Ister*, the Danube; *Tandis*, the Don; *Borysthènes*, the Dnieper; *Padus*, or *Eridanus*, the Po; *Rhenus*, the Rhine; *Rhodanus*, the Rhone; *Albis*, the Elbe; *Iberus*, the Ebro; *Liger* or *Ligëris*, the Loire; *Sequana*, the Seine; *Bætis*, the Guadalquivir.

LAKES.—*Lemānus*, Geneva; *Brigantinus*, Constance.

¹ When the Romans invaded Britain it was divided into a number of small independent states or tribes. The principal of these were the *Cantii*, inhabiting Kent; the *Trinobantes*, Middlesex; the *Belge*, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire; the *Durotriges*, Dorsetshire; the *Damnonii*, Devonshire and Cornwall; the *Silures*, South Wales; the *Ordovices*, North Wales; the *Iceni*, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, &c.; the *Brigantes*, Yorkshire, &c.

The Romans divided the country into two parts, *Romana* and *Barbara*, of different extent at different times, according to the progress of their conquests. Britannia Romana they further divided into *Prima*, *Secunda*, *Superior*, *Inferior*, &c.

The names of the principal rivers were, the *Tamēsis*, (Thames) *Sabrina*, (Severn), *Abus*, (Humber,) &c., *Vedra*, (Wear), *Tina*, (Tyne) *Ituna*, (Eden), &c.

The principal islands were, *Vectis*, (Wight,) *Mona*, (Anglesey) *Mona*, or *Monæda*, (Man).

DIFFERENT RACES OF MEN.



1. Caucasian or European. 2. Mongolian or Asiatic. 3. Ethiopian or African. 4. Indian or Native American. 5. Malay.

Adam and Eve were, as the Scriptures inform us, the first parents of the human race. All the inhabitants of the earth therefore are, originally, of the same race or descent. It is true that the inhabitants of some countries differ widely from those of others in color, features, habits, and general appearance; but these differences and peculiarities are the effects of climate, different modes of living, education, and other causes, which we cannot enter into here.

The color of the skin, quality of the hair, form of the features, and shape of the skull, are the traits by which the different races of men are usually distinguished.

The HUMAN FAMILY is usually divided into five branches or varieties, as in the preceding ILLUSTRATION.

1. The *Caucasian* race, with features like ours, includes Europeans, and their descendants, as the Americans, with the Moors of Africa, and the people of Asia, west of the river Oby, the Belur Tag mountains, and the Ganges. The Caucasians are of all complexions, according to the climate but *white* is their natural color.

2. The *Mongolian* race comprises the natives of Asia, east of the river Oby, the Belur Tag mountains, and the Ganges (except the inhabitants of *Malacca*). The color of their skin is of a *deep yellow*, their hair lank and black, their eyes small and oblique, and their cheek-bones high or prominent. The inhabitants of the *frigid zone* are like the Mongolians, except that they are dwarfish.

3. The *Ethiopian* or *African* race comprises all the natives of Africa to the south of the Sahara and Abyssinia; also the natives of New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, Papua or New Guinea, and other islands in the Indian Archipelago. Their skin is black, their noses large and flat, their hair frizzled and woolly, their lips thick, particularly the upper one, their foreheads low and retreating, their eyes black, and their cheek-bones prominent.

4. The *Indian* or *American* race comprises all the native American tribes, except the *Esquimaux*. They are of a *reddish* or cinnamon color, their hair is black and lank, their beard thin and scanty, their eyes sunk, and their cheek-bones high.

5. The *Malay* race, found in Malacca, and in some of the Asiatic islands, are of a *brown* or tawny color, with strong, black, curled hair, and broad mouths and noses.

The *Malay* race approximates to the *Ethiopian*, and the *Indian* to the *Mongolian*.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

How is it proved that all the inhabitants of the earth are of one race or descent? How are their differences and peculiarities accounted for? What are the traits by which the different races of men are usually distinguished? Into how many branches or varieties is the human family divided? Name and describe each of these branches or varieties.

SKETCH OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

THE history of the world commences with the CREATION, which took place about four thousand years before the Christian era.

The next great event was the DELUGE, which took place in the year of the world 1656, or 2348 years before the Christian era.

After the deluge the earth was peopled by the sons of Noah and their families. Generally speaking, Asia was peopled by Shem, Africa by Ham, and Europe by Japheth. The sons of Shem were, Elam, Arphaxad, Lud, Aram, and Asshur. Elam appears to have settled in Persia, from which circumstance the inhabitants of that country are called in Scripture *Elamites*; Asshur in *Assyria*, Aram in *Armenia* or Syria, and Lud in *Lydia*, to which countries they gave their names.

From Eber, the grandson of Arphaxad, who peopled Chaldea and Mesopotamia, or from (*Abram*) Abraham, the sixth in descent from Eber, the *Hebrews* derived their name.

The sons of Ham were, Cush, Mizraim, Phut, and Canaan. The children of Cush settled in Arabia and Ethiopia: Mizraim peopled Egypt, Lybia, and the northern parts of Africa; and Canaan, the country between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea.

Japheth and his descendants peopled the "Isles of the Gentiles," or Europe, for so this division of the earth appears to have been denominated; perhaps from its being separated by sea from Asia and Africa.

The first kind of government was the patriarchal, or that of the father of a large family; to which succeeded the monarchical, or government of kings. But a king in the early ages of the world was merely the chief of a tribe, or the ruler over a small territory.

Nimrod, the son of Cush, the mighty or celebrated hunter, appears to have been the first person who assumed sovereign authority. About a hundred years after the deluge he built Babel, the germ of the celebrated Babylon, and three other cities in the same territory.

About the same period Asshur, a son of Shem, built Nineveh, on the Tigris, which was enlarged by, and called after, his successor Ninus. Babylon was conquered by Ninus, and greatly enlarged by him, and also by his queen, the celebrated Semiramis, who reigned after him.

These celebrated personages laid the foundation of the ASSYRIAN or BABYLONIAN empire, the first great monarchy of antiquity.

The Assyrian empire is usually divided into the first and second. The first empire was overthrown during the reign of Sardanapalus by Belshis, governor of Babylon, and Arbaces, governor of Media, an Assyrian province; and the second in the reign of Belshazzar, by the celebrated Cyrus, who, in the 538th year before the Christian era, captured Babylon, as had been predicted by the prophets, and took possession of the kingdom.

Cyrus was the founder of the empire of the MEDES and PERSIANS, the second great monarchy of antiquity; which was overthrown by Alexander the Great in the 330th year before the Christian era.

The Greek or MACEDONIAN empire was the third great monarchy of antiquity, which, on the death of Alexander the Great, in the 323rd year before the Christian era, was broken up into several kingdoms, and taken possession of by his generals. The chief kingdoms formed out of the Macedonian empire were Syria, Egypt, and Macedonia. Seleucus and his successors, the Seleucids, reigned in Syria; Ptolemy

1 About 600 years before the Christian era.

and his descendants, most of whom took his name, in Egypt; and Antigonus and his descendants in Macedonia.

All these kingdoms were overthrown by the Romans, who established the fourth great empire of antiquity. The Roman empire was in its turn overthrown—in the west by the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations from the north of Europe, in the fourth and fifth centuries; and in the east, first by the Saracens, and finally by the Turks, who, in 1453, took Constantinople, and still keep possession of it.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

The first great era in the history of the world? How many years before the Christian era was the creation? The next great event? The date of the deluge? How was the earth re-peopled after the deluge? The sons of Shem? To what countries did they give their names? From whom did the Hebrews derive their name? The sons of Ham? What countries did they and their descendants people? Did they people any of the countries in Asia? To what general statement are these exceptions? By whom was Europe peopled? The Bible name of Europe? Why so called?

What was the first kind of government? This naturally led to. How was the term *king* applied in the early ages of the world? Who was the first person who assumed sovereign authority? Who was he, and what is said of him? The date of the building of Babel? Of what celebrated city was this the germ? The site or position of Babylon? Of what other celebrated city were the foundations laid about the same period, and by whom? Its site or position? Did *Nineveh* take its name from its founder? From when, and why? What is said of Ninus with regard to Babylon? What is said of Sennacherib? The first great monarchy of antiquity? Who laid the foundation of it? How is the Assyrian monarchy usually divided? The first empire was overthrown by? In whose reign? The second by? When, and in whose reign? Had this event been predicted by the prophets? The second great monarchy

The Roman empire was, in the year 395, divided into the Eastern and the Western empires; the capital of the former was Constantinople, and of the latter, Rome.

of antiquity ! By whom was it founded, and when ? By whom was it overthrown, and when ? How, and when, was the third great monarchy of antiquity broken up ? What were the other kingdoms formed out of its ruins ? By what people were all these kingdoms overthrown ? By whom was the fourth great empire of antiquity overthrown in the east, and when ? By whom in the east, and when ? When, and by whom, was the Roman empire divided into the eastern and western empires ?

THE FIRST ASSYRIAN EMPIRE—BABYLON, ETC.

Three kingdoms arose from the ruins of this great empire, namely, the monarchy of the Medes, founded by Arbaces ; that of Babylon under Belësis, who had joined with Arbaces in the conspiracy against Sardanapalus ; and that of Nineveh, called the second empire of the Assyrians, whose first king took the name of Ninus the Younger.

Belesis was succeeded by Nabonassar, from whose accession to the throne of Babylon commences that famous era known by the name of the era of Nabonassar. It corresponds to the year 747 B.C. From this time till an interregnum that took place after the sixth successor of Nabonassar, Babylon continued to be governed by its own kings. It was then taken possession of by Esarhaddon, king of Nineveh, and added to the Assyrian empire. But on the destruction of Nineveh by the Medes under Cyaxares, which put an end to what is usually called the second Assyrian monarchy, but which was only the principal branch of it, its power, and sometimes its name, was given to Babylon. The history of these two kingdoms is very obscure ; the kings of Assyria and Babylon sometimes seeming to be the same, and sometimes different persons. But it is probable, from the harmony that existed between these neighboring kingdoms, that they were at first, and for a long time, governed by princes of the same family, the younger branch at Babylon acknowledging a kind of subjection to the

older branch at Nineveh; and that in the end, the more powerful state (Assyria) took possession of the other and ruled it by governors or viceroys. These governors frequently rebelled, and some of them succeeded in making themselves kings; as in the case of Nabopolassar, the father of Nebuchadnezzar, who joined with the Medes in their wars upon Sarao, the last monarch of the Assyrians; for after his death, and the destruction of his capital by Cyaxares, Assyria, as a monarchy, is no longer mentioned.

Under *Nebuchadnezzar*, whose exploits are very fully recorded in Holy Writ, Babylon became the greatest monarchy which the world had yet seen. He conquered Egypt, attacked the Tyrians, then the greatest commercial power in the world, and after a siege of thirteen years, destroyed their capital; but as the Tyrians had in the mean time removed all their effects to a new city, which they built on an island near the main land, he found nothing but empty walls. He also carried the Jews captive to Babylon, and put an end to their monarchy.

The number of victories obtained by *Nebuchadnezzar*, the extent of his conquests, and the magnificence of his capital, began at last to intoxicate his mind with pride and vanity. He became insane, and was for a time driven from the society of men. He was, however, restored to his mind and his kingdom, and died in a year after, acknowledging the one living and true God (B.C. 567).

The last king of this great empire was *Belshazzar*, who was slain by Cyrus in the capture of Babylon; and thus ended the first of the four great monarchies described by the prophet Daniel (B.C. 538).

NINEVAH, OR THE SECOND ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.

The second Assyrian empire continued to exist with great splendor after the dismemberment of the first.

Ninevah, its capital, was one of the greatest cities of antiquity.¹ Pul, the first Assyrian king mentioned in Scripture, invaded the kingdom of Israel during the reign of Menahem, but departed without committing hostilities, upon receiving a thousand talents of silver. Tiglath-Pileser, his successor, invaded and conquered Syria, and exacted tribute from Judah. After a reign of twenty years, he was succeeded by Shalmaneser. Hosea, the tributary king of Israel, resolving to shake off the Assyrian yoke, entered into a league with So, king of Egypt; upon which Shalmaneser attacked him with a numerous army, took Samaria, and put an end to the kingdom of Israel (B.C. 721).

Sennacherib, on his accession to the throne, marched against Hezekiah, king of Judah, with a powerful army, and reduced several of his fortified towns. He was prevented from attacking Jerusalem by the payment of a tribute, and proceeded against Egypt. He soon however returned, determined to destroy it, but was prevented by the miraculous destruction of his entire army in one night. This event, though obscured in the narration, is confirmed by Herodotus. He himself fled to Ninevah, and was there murdered by his two elder sons. He was succeeded by his third son, Esarhaddon, who is favorably mentioned in the Book of Esdras. This monarch, as has been already stated, annexed Babylon to the Assyrian empire. He was succeeded by his son Sardanapalus, who, in the Book of Judith, is called *Nebuchodonosor*. He was attacked by the Medes under Phraortes, but he defeated the Median army, and put their monarch to death. Cyaxares, the son of Phraortes, as has been already mentioned, destroyed Ninevah, and put an end to the Assyrian empire.

¹ Nineveh exceeded all the early cities of Asia, except Babylon. Its walls were 100 feet high, and so broad that three chariots could be driven on them abreast. They were forty-eight miles in circuit, and defended by 1,600 towers, each 200 feet in height.

THE MEDES.

Arbaces, having, in conjunction with the governor of Babylon (Belesis,) overthrown the first Assyrian empire, took possession of Media. He did not, however, establish any regular or permanent form of government, and the consequence was that the country, after his death, was plunged into anarchy. Wearied with the disorders which such a state of things always produces, the people conferred absolute power upon Dejoces, one of the judges, who had acquired great reputation for the wisdom of his acts, and the justice of his decisions. Dejoces continued to distinguish himself by a strict and severe administration of justice; and with the view of inspiring the people with awe and respect for the regal power, he surrounded his palace with guards, and kept himself secluded from the public view, affecting that state of distant majesty so customary with Eastern monarchs. Access to his person except on extraordinary occasions, was prohibited; and even then, the persons admitted to an audience were forbidden to look him in the face, or to smile in his presence. But though concealed from the eyes of his subjects, he made himself acquainted with all the affairs of the state by means of emissaries in all the provinces. And to give solemnity and publicity to the administration of justice, he caused all judicial proceedings to be carried on, and decisions to be given, in writing. Hence, according to Herodotus, no crime escaped the knowledge of the prince, or the rigor of the law.

This monarch was the founder of *Ecabatana* and other cities. Before his time the Medes lived in mean villages, or dispersed through the country.

Dejoces was succeeded, after a reign of fifty-three years, by his son *Phraortes*, the Arphaxad of Scripture. This prince, being of a warlike disposition, invaded and

subdued the Persians; and having conquered a large portion of Asia Minor, including a part of the Assyrian empire, he laid siege to Nineveh. But here, his good fortune forsaking him, he perished with the greater part of his army, after a reign of twenty-two years.

Cyaxares, the son and successor of *Phraortes*, raised a powerful army to revenge the death of his father by the destruction of Nineveh. But after defeating the Assyrians in battle, and besieging them in their capital, he was obliged to withdraw all his troops for the defence of his own dominions against an irruption of the Scythians. The two armies encountered, but the Medes were soon obliged to give way to the numbers and impetuosity of the Scythians. These barbarians, having no other power to contend with, overran Media, and kept possession of it for twenty-eight years. They even extended their conquests to the adjoining countries, and were only prevented from attacking Egypt by the repeated entreaties and rich presents of *Psammetichus*, the Egyptian monarch.

Cyaxares finding himself unable to expel the Scythians by force of arms, had recourse to a treacherous and cruel stratagem. At a general feast, to which all the leaders of the Scythians were invited, the Medes having inebriated their guests, as had been preconcerted, massacred them in this condition; and thus repossessed themselves of the provinces and power which they had formerly lost.

Cyaxares having entered into an alliance with *Nebuchadnezzar*, to whom he gave his daughter in marriage, joined his forces to those of the Babylonians and resumed the siege of Nineveh. After a long and vigorous defence, this city was taken and destroyed by the confederate armies; and the power and dominions of this branch of the Assyrian monarchy were transferred to the two collateral empires of the Medes and the Babylonians. (See page 131.)

Astyages, the son and successor of Cyaxares, who is supposed to be the Ahasuerus of the Jews, gave his daughter Mandane in marriage to Cambyses, a Persian prince or nobleman; from which union sprung Cyrus, one of the most celebrated monarchs of all antiquity. From this period the history of the Medes is blended with that of the Persians.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

How many kingdoms arose out of the ruins of the first Assyrian empire? Name them, and their founders? Who succeeded Belesis, and when? This event is called in history? When, and by whom, was Babylon annexed to the Assyrian empire? When, and how, did it recover its independence and power? How is the confusion between the history of these two kingdoms accounted for? Who was *Nabopolassar*, and what is said of him? Why is Sarac called the last monarch of the Assyrians? The history of *Nebuchadnezzar*? When did he die? The last king of Babylon? When, and by whom, was he slain? The second Assyrian empire? What description is given of *Nineveh*? What powerful kings of Assyria are mentioned in Scripture? Which of them put an end to the kingdom of Israel, and when? Which of them marched against Jerusalem with a determination to destroy it? How was he prevented? Who was Esarhaddon, and what is said of him? What is said of Arbaces after he took possession of Media? What led the people to confer absolute power upon Dejoces? How did he act upon being made king? What did Herodotus say of him? How long did he reign? Who succeeded him? The Scripture name of *Phraortes*? His character and exploits? How long did he reign, and by whom was he slain? Who succeeded him? What did he attempt? Was he successful? What prevented him? What is said of the *Scythians* with regard to Media? How long did they keep possession of it, and how were they expelled from it? Did Cyaxares resume the siege of Nineveh? With whom did he form an alliance? The result of their combined attack upon Nineveh? To whom were the power and dominions of this branch of the Assyrian monarchy then transferred? Who succeeded Cyaxares? His supposed Scripture name? Who was Mandane? To whom was she married? What is said of Cyrus? Why from this period did the history of the Medes become blended with that of the Persians?

THE PERSIANS.

Persia, as was before observed, was originally peopled by the family of Elam, the eldest son of Shem, and hence the inhabitants of that country are called in Scripture the *Elamites*. In the Books of Daniel, Esdras &c., it is called *Pars* or *Pharas*, whence, it is obvious the term *Persia* is derived. This term originally belonged to a few warlike and independent tribes who occupied a mountainous province of the empire to which they afterwards gave their name. These tribes were either allies or tributaries of the Medes, when Cyrus, the son of Cambyses, conducted an army to the assistance of his uncle Cyaxares, who, upon the death of Astyages, had succeeded to the throne of Media.

The alliance between the Medes and Persians had alarmed the fears and excited the jealousy of Neriglissar, the king of Babylon. He, therefore, sent ambassadors to the Lydians, Phrygians, Carians, Cappadocians, Paphlagonians, and Cilicians, to solicit them to unite with him against a new power which threatened the tranquillity, and aimed at the subjugation, of all Asia. The powers of Asia Minor entering into the feelings and fears of the king of Babylon, united with him against the Medes and Persians. After three years spent in forming alliances, and in making preparations, the hostile armies took the field. In the first battle, after a fierce engagement, in which Neriglissar was slain, Cyrus defeated the Babylonian army and their allies. After the death of the king of Babylon, Cræsus, king of Lydia, being next in dignity, took the command of the vanquished armies, and endeavored to conduct them in safety from the field. But he was overtaken in his flight by Cyrus, who utterly defeated and dispersed the whole of the allied armies.

In some time after Cræsus, who was celebrated for

his great power as for his immense riches, took the field against Cyrus, aided by large armies of Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks, Thracians, and the nations of Asia Minor. With these forces he intended to invade Media; but Cyrus having suddenly and unexpectedly presented himself before him, disconcerted his measures, and obliged him at once to join in battle, in which, after a desperate struggle, he was completely defeated. Upon this Cræsus fled to Lydia, and shut himself up in Sardis, his capital. But Cyrus followed him thither, and besieged Sardis, which having reduced, he took the unfortunate monarch prisoner,¹ and made his kingdom a province of the Persian empire.

Cyrus having added to his dominions all the kingdoms of Asia Minor, marched into Syria and Arabia, which submitted to his authority. He next entered Assyria, for the purpose of reducing Babylon. Labneytus the king (the Belshazzar of Scripture) ventured to meet him in battle; but being defeated, he fled to his capital, to which Cyrus immediately laid siege. This city he took, as was predicted by the prophets, though it was, with great reason, considered impregnable. The walls, built of bricks, cemented by bitumen, were 350 feet high, 87 thick, and 60 miles in circumference. And where these walls were not surrounded by marshes, they were defended by towers filled with armed men. Of these towers there were 250. The city, when Cyrus laid siege to it, was furnished with provisions for twenty years; besides, there was within the walls a large extent of ground appropriated for tillage and pasture.

After two years of fruitless attempts and ineffectual operations, Cyrus succeeded in taking Babylon by an

¹ It was under these circumstances that Cræsus felt and acknowledged the truth of the saying of Solon, that "no person ought to be called fortunate before his death."

extraordinary stratagem. On a night which he knew would be devoted by the Babylonians to feasting and drunkenness, he had the course of the Euphrates, which flowed through the city, turned into the great lake,¹ made to receive its superfluous waters; and thus having drained, or at least made the river fordable, his troops were enabled to enter the city by its channel. This they did about midnight, both at the place where the river enters, and where it leaves the city. Belshazzar was surprised and slain in the middle of his impious revelry, and "his kingdom," as the prophet had announced to him, "was divided and given to the Medes and Persians."

By the capture of Babylon the Jews were liberated after seventy years' captivity, as had been predicted by the prophet Jeremiah. Cyrus not only permitted them to return to their native country, but encouraged them to rebuild their city and the Temple. Esdras, Nehemiah, and Zerobabel were their leaders on this occasion.

Cyrus succeeded to the empire of the Medes on the death of his uncle Cyaxares, and having extended his dominions from the Indus to the Egean Sea, he died honored and beloved, not only by his own people, but by the numerous nations which he had conquered; and so great and so enduring was his fame that we find his name celebrated in the annals of the East, the writings of the Greeks, and the records of inspiration.

Upon the death of Cyrus, Cambyses, his son, succeeded to the empire. This prince was as foolish and as vicious as his father was wise and virtuous. He conquered Tyre, Cyprus, and Egypt; and marching foolishly through the deserts against the Ammonian and Ethiopians, he lost more than half of his army.

¹ This lake was 35 feet deep, and 36 square miles in extent.

² Upwards of 50,000 men were overwhelmed in the sands of the Libyan deserts.

Frantic with rage and disappointment, he returned to Memphis, which he found given up to festivity and rejoicing, on account, as he thought, of his unsuccessful expedition. It was in vain that the magistrates assured him that the appearance of their god Apis among them was the cause of the public rejoicings. He ordered them to be put to death; but having heard the same account from the priests, he desired to see their god, who was so kind and condescending as to appear among his votaries. Apis was accordingly introduced, and Cambyses was so enraged on seeing that their god was a calf, that he drew his sword and killed it on the spot. The Egyptians, who regarded this as an act of the most horrible impiety, affirmed that Cambyses was immediately seized with madness. But the fact is, that his conduct had always been extravagant, cruel, and frantic.

On his return to Persia, a herald from Susa met his army and ordered him to obey Smerdis, the son of Cyrus, who had been appointed king in his stead. Conscious that his brother Smerdis had been put to death by his own orders, Cambyses vowed vengeance against the impostor; but an accidental wound from his own sword delivered the world from his cruelty and oppression.

The impostor, who was one of the magi, was dethroned and slain by seven Persian nobles, who had entered into a conspiracy for the purpose; and the crown, as had been agreed upon, was given by lot to one of their number, namely, Darius, the son of Hystaspes.

Darius reconquered the kingdom of Babylon, which had revolted, and subdued Thrace, Macedonia, and a portion of India; but he was as unsuccessful in his attempts to subjugate the Scythians as he was afterwards in his wars against the Greeks. From this period the history of Persia becomes blended with that of the Greeks.

Xerxes, his son, is only known by his disastrous and inglorious wars against Greece.

The last prince of this line was Darius Codomanus, who was conquered by Alexander the Great (B.C. 332).

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

By whom was Persia originally peopled? Its Scripture names? The term originally belonged to? How did they become connected with the Medes? To what great wars did the alliance between the Medes and Persians lead? The result of these wars? The exploits of Cyrus, and the extent of his conquests? Give a description of Babylon? How did Cyrus succeed in capturing it? The result of the capture of Babylon as regarded the Jews? Had these events been foretold by the prophets? Who were the leaders of the Jews at that time, and what did Cyrus encourage them to do? Did Cyrus succeed to the empire of the Medes? The extent of his dominions at his death? His character? What proofs are given of his great celebrity? Who succeeded Cyrus? His character and history? Who succeeded Cambyses? Who was Darius? In what wars was he successful; in what unsuccessful? Who succeeded him? What is said of him? Who was the last prince of this line? By whom was he conquered, and when?

EGYPT.

Egypt, as already stated, was originally peopled by Mizraim, the son of Ham, and his descendants. The first king of Egypt is said to have been Menes, probably the same as Osiris, who was worshipped by the Egyptians. Of the successors of Menes, Moeris and Amosis were the most distinguished. The former had an immense artificial lake made, into which the waters of the Nile were turned when the inundations were dangerous or too abundant; and from which the country was irrigated when the inundations from the river were insufficient for the purpose; and the latter monarch subdued and expelled "the shepherd kings," a barbarous people from Arabia, who had overrun Egypt, and kept possession of the lower and best parts of the country for many years (from, it is supposed, 2084 B.C. to 1825 B.C.)

But the most illustrious of the Egyptian kings was Sesostris, who subdued Lybia, Ethiopia, Arabia, and the greater part of Asia. Herodotus mentions his having also conquered the Scythians and Thracians in Europe. Several pillars were standing in the time of that historian, on which were inscribed these words: "SESOSTRIS, KING OF KINGS, SUBDUED THIS COUNTRY BY HIS ARMS." The vanquished kings and leaders he is said to have usually treated with great humanity; but when he proceeded to the temple, or entered his capital, he caused them to be harnessed to his chariot, four abreast, instead of horses. Sesostris is said to have distinguished himself by his legislation and domestic administration, as well as by his foreign conquests. The exact time in which Sesostris lived is not known, but it is supposed that it was about 1650 years before the Christian era. It was about 300 years before his time that Abraham visited Egypt, and even at that early period of the world it was a regular kingdom under a "Pharaoh" and his princes." The connection of the Israelites with Egypt, from the time of Joseph to the "Exodus" or departure from it under Moses, is well known.

In the earliest periods of the world Egypt was distinguished for civilization and science. Moses, we are told, was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians; and Egypt was the school in which all the early Greek philosophers, as Thales, Pythagoras, Lycurgus, and Solon, were instructed. In fact, much of our present knowledge may be traced to the Egyptians, for what they taught the Greeks has come down to us through the Romans.

The power and opulence of the ancient Egyptian kings may be inferred from the magnificent and stu-

¹ The name *Pharaoh*, which, it is said, denotes *sovereign power*, was common to the early Egyptian Kings.

pendous works which they executed; such as the artificial lakes and immense canals made to receive the waters of the Nile; the catacombs or subterranean vaults of prodigious extent; the labyrinth, which consisted of twelve palaces and three thousand apartments of marble, all under ground, or covered over, and communicating with each other by innumerable passages, the intricacies of which occasioned its name; and above all, the stupendous pyramids, which are still regarded as the wonder of the world. The base of the largest pyramid covers, it is stated, about ten acres of ground, and its perpendicular height is above 500 feet, and if measured obliquely, that is, from the base to the summit, 700 feet.

Egypt was afterwards broken up by factions and civil wars into several kingdoms or principalities; but the most permanent and natural divisions of it were into Upper,¹ Middle,¹ and Lower Egypt. The latter was, and still is, called the Delta, from its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ or D. Strictly speaking, the Delta is included between the eastern and western branches of the Nile, and the Mediterranean Sea; but the name is extended to the whole of Lower Egypt.

About the year 671 B.C., twelve kings reigned conjointly in Egypt, by whom, it is said, the Labyrinth was built. But Psammeticus, one of their number, having slain or expelled all the others, made himself sole king of Egypt. He was assisted in this by a body of piratical adventurers from Ionia and Caria, who had been driven on the Egyptian coast² by a tempest. In

¹ Upper Egypt was called Thebais, from its capital the celebrated Thebes; and Middle Egypt, Heptanomis, from the seven regencies into which it was divided. The capital of Heptanomis was Memphis, and of the Delta, Sais.

² Psammeticus, being suspected by the other kings, had been banished to the lower or marshy parts of Egypt; so that the means taken to punish him became instrumental to his success.

return for these services Psammeticus granted settlements in Egypt to his Grecian auxiliaries, and opened his ports to the commerce of all nations. Before his time all strangers were prohibited from entering an Egyptian harbor. From this period the history of Egypt became more authentic.

Necho, the son of Psammeticus, commenced a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, but was deterred from completing it by an oracle.¹ It was afterwards completed by Darius, the Persian. It extended from a little above Bubastis, near the modern Cairo, on the Nile, to Patūmos, a city of Arabia, not far from the locality of Suez. It was cleared out and renewed by the Ptolemies, Trajan, and the Arabs, in the time of Omar, but it has long since been choked up by the sands of the desert.

It was by this monarch's order that a number of Phœnician vessels are said to have sailed round Africa, from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

Egypt became subject to the Assyrian empire in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (610 B.C.); and in the year 525 B.C., its last native king, Psammeticus, having been conquered and dethroned by Cambyses, the son of Cyrus, it became a province of Persia, though it succeeded once or twice in freeing itself from the Persian yoke.

As a Persian province, Egypt was attacked by Alexander the Great, who, having subdued it, built the celebrated city of Alexandria, which exists to this day. After his death, Ptolemy Lagus, one of his generals, became king of Egypt, (323 B.C.), and it continued to be governed by his successors, who generally took his name, till the death of Cleopatra (29 B.C.), when it became a province of the Roman empire.

Egypt continued to be a province, and the granary

¹ It was apprehended that the country would be inundated by the Red Sea, should such a canal be made.

of the Roman empire (of the eastern) till it was conquered by the Arabs under Amrou, the general of Omar, the second caliph of the Saracens or Mohammedans, who, in the year 642, took its capital, Alexandria, by storm, after a siege of fourteen months, and with a loss of 23,000 men. It was this barbarian¹ who destroyed the famous Alexandrian library, which was founded by Ptolemy Soter, the son of Ptolemy Lagus and enriched by his successors to such an extent, that when Egypt fell under the dominion of the Romans it contained 700,000 volumes. In connection with this library was a celebrated school of philosophy which had flourished since the time of the Ptolemies. It was broken up and dispersed by the same bigoted barbarians.

Egypt continued subject to the caliphs of Bagdad till the dismemberment of the caliphate in the end of the tenth century. It then became a kingdom under a new Arab dynasty, called the *Fatimite* caliphs, who possessed it till the year 1171, when the last of these princes was conquered and dethroned by Saladin, the general of the *Turcomans*. Saladin established a new dynasty which, in the year 1230, was extinguished by

¹ Or rather by the caliph himself; for, when the philosopher Philoponus conjured Amrou to preserve it, he consulted Omar, who returned for answer, "If these books are conformable to the Koran, they are useless; if they are contrary to it, they are detestable;" so that the inference, in either case, was that they should be destroyed.

So extensive was this precious collection of learning and science, that the paper or parchment of the books sufficed, we are informed, to heat the public baths of Alexandria for six months.

But the Arabs in less than a century afterwards began to have a taste for literature, and lamented the loss of what their fathers had destroyed. They collected with care the manuscripts which had escaped the flames and their barbarity; and during the reign of Almanzor, Haroun al Raschid (Haroun the Just), and his son Almamun, Bagdat their capital became the seat of learning, as Alexandria had been under the Ptolemies.

the *Mamelukes*, a race of slaves from Circassia, whom the successors of Saladin had purchased to form their bodyguard. These military slaves appointed one of their own body as their sovereign, under the title of *Soldan* or *Sultan*, and were long the tyrants of this ill-fated country; and indeed few of their own Soldans died a natural death. In the space of 257 years no less than forty-seven Soldans were put to death or deposed.

In 1517 the Turks, under Selim II., conquered the *Mamelukes*, and put an end to their dominion; but left the survivors a considerable share in the government of the country under pachas sent from Constantinople.

In 1798 the French invaded and conquered Egypt, but in three years after they were expelled from it by the British, who restored it to the Turks. Soon after this event the celebrated Mehemet Ali was appointed pacha of Egypt, of which, by a combination of talent and treachery, courage and cruelty, he has long since rendered himself absolute master. It is true that he has done much, and is still doing every thing in his power, to promote commerce, civilization, and science in the countries over which he rules; but his former cruelties, particularly his butchery of the *Mameluke* Beys, whom he had invited to partake of his hospitality, must for ever be a blot upon his name. In short, what was said of Augustus is in some degree applicable to him, namely, "that it would have been well for mankind that he had never been born or that he would never die."¹

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

By whom was Egypt originally peopled? The first king of Egypt? He was supposed to be the same as? What is said of *Osiris*? Who were the most distinguished of his successors? What were they famous for? Who were the "Shepherd kings?" What part of Egypt did they take possession of? How long did they occupy the country? The most illustrious of the Egyptian

¹ Mehemet Ali died since this was written.

kings? The extent of his conquests? What does Herodotus say on this subject? How did he usually treat the kings whom he subdued? How did he use them on state occasions? What was his character as a legislator and statesman? Is the exact time in which he lived known? The supposed date? Was it before or after his time that Abraham visited Egypt? What proofs have we from Scripture of the early civilization and power of Egypt? The meaning of the term *Pharaoh*? How do you show that we are indebted to the ancient Egyptians for much of our present knowledge? Mention some of the Greek philosophers who studied in Egypt? What monuments still remain of the power and opulence of the ancient kings of Egypt? Describe some of the stupendous works which they executed.

What broke up Egypt afterwards into several kingdoms? The most permanent and natural division of Egypt? The meaning of the term *Delta*? Its strict and extended meaning as applied to Egypt? The capital of Upper Egypt? Of Middle Egypt? Of the Delta? By whom, and when, was the Labyrinth built? Describe it? Which of these joint kings became sole monarch of Egypt, and by what means? What great changes did he effect in the foreign policy of Egypt? What is said of the history of Egypt from this period? Who was *Necho*? What did he attempt? What deterred him? What was the oracle? Who completed it afterwards? In what direction did it extend? By whom was it afterwards cleared out? Does it exist now? What great attempt in navigation was made during his reign? Was it successful? Why was the *Periplus* of Africa doubted by the ancients? What inference do we draw from these doubts?

By whom was Egypt annexed to the Assyrian empire and when? When did it become a province of Persia? The name of its last native king? By whom was he dethroned? What led Alexander the Great to attack Egypt? What memorial of his conquest of it still exists? Who became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander? Who were his successors? The best of the line? When did it become a province of the Roman empire? How long did it continue as such, and what was it regarded as? In what year was Alexandria taken by the Arabs? What was the argument used by Amrou, or rather by Omar, for

¹ The *Periplus* was doubted by the ancients, principally because the voyagers asserted that they had seen wool growing upon trees in several places where they landed; and also, because they said that while sailing round the south of Africa, the sun at noon appeared north from their zenith.

destroying the famous library of Alexandria? By whom was this library founded, and by whom enriched? Its extent when Egypt fell under the dominion of the Romans? In addition to the library, what other great loss did learning and science sustain by the fall of Alexandria? Did the Arabs afterwards endeavor to make amends for the barbarity of their fathers? How? In whose reign? What did their capital Bagdad become? How long did Egypt continue subject to the caliphs of Bagdad? What then did it become? Who was *Saladin*? When did he conquer Egypt; and by whom, and when, was his dynasty extinguished? Who were the *Mamelukes*? What is said of their *Soldans*? By whom, and when, were the Mamelukes conquered? By whom was Egypt conquered in 1798? By whom were the French driven from Egypt? What is said of *Mehemet Ali*?

THE PHœNICIANS.

The Phœnicians, who were descended from *Sidon*, the son of Canaan, were the first people in the world that became rich and powerful by COMMERCE. Their position, perhaps, led them to adopt this line of life, as the conquests of Joshua and his successors confined them to the sea-coast, and prevented them from practising agriculture. Their chief cities were Tyre and Sidon, of which frequent mention is made both in the Old and New Testaments. The Phœnicians in the earliest periods of history, visited not only all the coasts of the Mediterranean and Egean Seas, but, passing through the Straits of Hercules (Gibraltar), traded with Spain, Gaul, and the British Islands. In most of the places to which they traded they planted colonies, the most distinguished of which was the celebrated CARTHAGE, so long the powerful rival of Rome.

To the Phœnicians the world is indebted for several useful inventions, such as the manufacture of glass and to Cadmus, the Phœnician, the Greeks owed much of their civilization, and, it is generally supposed, that of writing.

Tyre, the chief city, was taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, as foretold by the Prophet Ezekiel; and afterwards, by Alexander the

Great. The first city was on the continent; the second on an island, about half a mile from the coast.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

From whom were the Phœnicians descended? For what were they distinguished? What probably led them to adopt this line of life? Was it from choice or necessity that they originally occupied the sea-coast? The extent of their voyages in the earliest periods of history? The most celebrated of the Phœnician colonies? Where was it, and for what was it distinguished? For what is the world indebted to the Phœnicians? What is said of Cadmus? By whom was the first city of Tyre taken and destroyed? By whom was this foretold? How did the position of the second city differ from that of the first? By whom was it taken?

GREECE.

The first inhabitants of Greece were the Pelasgi, Lelæges, and other barbarous tribes who originally migrated from Asia through Thrace and Thessaly.

In process of time they formed themselves into a number of states, governed by kings or princes called *tyranni*. The continued stream of migration from the East contributed to civilize them. Thus Cecrops at the head of an Egyptian colony, settled in Attica; Danaus, another Egyptian, from whom the Greeks were called *Danai*, in Argos; Cadmus, the Phœnician, who introduced alphabetic writing into Greece, in Bœotia; and Pelops, a Phrygian prince, in *Peloponnesus*,¹ to which he gave his name.

The most ancient kingdoms of Greece were Sicyon and Argos. The former is said to have been founded by Egialeus, 2089 years before the Christian era; and the latter by Inachus, in the year 1856 B.C.

CECROPS became king of Attica in the year 1556 B.C. He divided the country into twelve districts, and instituted the celebrated court of justice called the *Areopagus*, which we find in existence in the time of St.

¹ Peloponnesus, that is, the island of Pelops. Its original name was Apla; and it is now called the Morea.

Paul. AMPHICTYON, the third king of Attica, established the *Amphictyonic* council, which consisted of deputies from the different states of Greece, who met twice a year to consult for the common interest. This council had a great effect in uniting the Greeks, and in inspiring them with a feeling in favor of their common country, of which they gave glorious proofs during the Persian invasion.

THESEUS, a succeeding king of Attica, united the twelve districts of Cecrops into one, making Athens the capital. This was about 1234 years before the Christian era; and about thirty years previous to this, was the famous Argonautic expedition under Jason, Theseus, Hercules, and other Grecian heroes. The account of this expedition is largely blended with fable. It was said to have been, in search of a celebrated fleece of gold; but commercial enterprise or predatory warfare seems to have been its real object.

CODRUS, who devoted himself to death for his country, was the last king of Athens (B.C. 1070). After him the regal dignity was abolished, and a chief magistrate elected under the name of Archon or *ruler*. At first, his authority was for life; afterwards for ten, and subsequently for one year. At last, nine Archons were chosen, the chief of whom was called *the Archon*, and the current year was called by his name.

The kingdom of Thebes was founded by CADMUS from Phœnicia, who built that city, and introduced alphabetic writing into Greece (B.C. 1493).

The war against Thebes was the first instance of a league among the Grecian states. The cause of it was a contest between Polynices and Eteocles, the sons of Œdipus, for the throne of Thebes. The brothers killed each other, and most of the confederate chiefs were slain, but their sons, the Epigoni,¹ as they were called,

¹ Epigoni, that is, sons or descendants.

renewed the war ten years after, which terminated in the capture of Thebes. The misfortunes of the family of *Œdipus* are the subject of several Greek tragedies.

Shortly after this the famous expedition against Troy was undertaken by the princes of Greece under *Agamemnon*. The siege of Troy, which lasted ten years, rests chiefly on the authority of the poet *Homer*, who has celebrated the event in his well-known poem the *Iliad*, so called, because the subject of it is the destruction of *Ilium* or Troy (B.C. 1184.)

Before this time the Greeks had begun to send colonies to Asia Minor, Italy and Sicily. The *Æolians* founded *Smyrna* and other cities in *Æolia* to which they gave their name; the *Ionians*, *Ephæsus*, &c., in *Ionia*; and the *Dorians*, *Tarentum* and *Locri* in Italy, and *Syracuse* and *Agrigentum* in Sicily.

The states of Greece were united by language, religion, and a feeling in favor of their common country. This union was produced principally by the *Amphictyonic council*, and the celebration of the various games to which they all resorted, and during which all hostilities were suspended. These were the *Olympic*, the *Isthmian*, the *Pythian*, and the *Nemean* games. The union of the Grecian states, however, was rather against the invaders of their common country. Amongst themselves there were often bitter jealousies and deadly wars.

SPARTA or *LACEDÆMON* was the first state which obtained an ascendancy over the others. The military superiority of this state was owing to the effects produced by the celebrated laws of *Lycurgus*, which continued in force for about five hundred years.

In imitation of the Spartans, the inhabitants of *ATHENS* solicited *Draco*, a man of high character for wisdom and integrity, to draw up a code of laws for them. The laws of *Draco* punished all crimes equally with death; and hence they were said to have been written with blood. Their excessive severity soon caused

them to be abolished; and SOLON, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was chosen as their legislator. The laws of Solon, which remained in force as long as Athens continued a free state, had a great effect in forming the character of its inhabitants. The Athenians were distinguished from all the other inhabitants of Greece, by their love of literature, and their cultivation of the fine arts, which they brought to the highest state of perfection.

Under Pelopidas and Epaminondas THEBES became the leading and most powerful state of Greece. But as its glory had risen with those brave and illustrious leaders, so it declined on their death.

After the death of Epaminondas (B.C. 363) MACEDONIA, which had been regarded by the Greeks rather as a barbarous province than as a part of Greece, acquired great power and pre-eminence under Philip, an artful, able prince, and his celebrated son, Alexander the Great; who, at the age of twenty-five, left his native country with an army of 35,000 men for the conquest of the world.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

The first inhabitants of Greece? Where did they migrate from, and how did they enter Greece? In process of time they formed themselves into? The term *tyrannus* or *tyrant* originally meant? What contributed to civilize them more and more? Who was *Cecrops*, and where did he and his followers settle? Who was *Danaus*, and where did he settle? What is said of *Cadmus*? What of *Pelops*? The original, and modern name of *Peloponnesus*? The most ancient kingdoms of Greece? By whom and when were they founded? The first king of Attica? How long was this before the Christian era? How did he divide the country? What celebrated court did he institute? What proof have we of its long continuance? By whom was the *Amphictyonic* council established? Describe it, and state the effects produced by it? What king united the twelve districts of *Cecrops* into one, and made Athens the capital? The date of this? Who were the leaders in the famous Argonautic expedition? When did it take place? The fabled object of it? The

real object of it? The last king of Athens? For what was he distinguished? The date of this? What form of government was then established? The meaning of the term *Archon*? Was the authority of the Archon for life? How was it limited afterwards? Was the number increased? To how many? The chief Archon was called? To what was his name given?

By whom and when was Thebes founded? For what else was Cadmus famous? The first instance of a league among the Grecian states was occasioned by? The cause of the Theban war? Which of the brothers succeeded? By whom was the war renewed, and when? The meaning of the term *Epigoni*? The result of the war of the Epigoni? What is said of the misfortunes of *Edipus* and his family? When did the expedition against *Troy* take place? Who was the leader on the occasion? How long did the siege last? By what poet has the event been celebrated, and in what poem? Why called the *Iliad*? What colonies had the Greeks sent to Asia Minor, Italy, and Syracuse before this time? What countries in Asia Minor owe their names to Greek colonists? By what bonds were the states of Greece united? The union in favor of their common country was principally produced by? Name and describe the Grecian games? Were the Grecian states united among themselves?

What was the first state that obtained an ascendancy over the others? The military superiority of Sparta was owing to? How long did the laws of *Lycurgus* continue in force? Who was the first Athenian lawgiver? His character? The character of his laws? The cause of their failure? Who was next chosen as their legislator? Who was he? How long did his laws continue in force? Their effect upon the Athenians? How were they distinguished from all the other inhabitants of Greece? Under whom did Thebes become the leading and most powerful state of Greece? Did it continue long so? Why not? The next state that took the lead? Was Macedonia considered a part of Greece? What is said of Philip, and what of his son?

THE ROMANS.

Rome was founded by Romulus, from whom it took its name, about 750 years before the Christian era. It was at first governed by kings, of whom there were even; subsequently by consuls chosen annually by the people; and in the end by emperors. The regal power was abolished (B.C. 508) in consequence of the

tyranny and crimes of Tarquinius Superbus and his family; and the consular or democratic form of government then established, continued from that period till the time of Julius Cæsar, who, by making himself perpetual dictator (B.C. 48), usurped the sovereign authority. After him Augustus and a long line of emperors succeeded.

Rome was at first very small, but the daring and martial spirit of its inhabitants, originally either adventurers or outlaws, soon gave it an ascendancy over the petty states by which it was surrounded. They were constantly at war; and almost every war in which they were engaged brought them an accession of territory and power, till in the end they established their dominion over the whole of Italy. Elated with success, the warlike Romans became ambitious of foreign conquests; and the fertile island of Sicily, then the granary of the Carthaginians, was the first territory out of Italy which they became desirous of possessing. This led to the celebrated Punic wars which terminated in the destruction of Carthage (B.C. 146). Having subdued their powerful and hated rivals, the Carthaginians, the spirit of conquest led the victorious Romans from country to country, till the whole world became subject to their sway. About the period of the Christian era the Roman power was at its height, but it soon after began to decline; and in the fifth century (476) the western empire was entirely extinguished by the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations from the north and north-east of Europe. The eastern empire continued to exist till about the middle of the fifteenth century (1453), when Constantinople was taken by the Turks.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

By whom, and when, was Rome founded? Its first form of government? Its second? Its third? How many kings were there? Why was the regal power abolished, and when?

When was the consular or democratic form of government abolished, and by whom? After his usurpation who succeeded? How did Rome become so great from such small beginnings? What led to the Punic wars? When was Carthage destroyed? When was the Roman power at its height? How and when was it broken up?

THE GOTHS, VANDALS, HUNS, ETC.

The BARBAROUS TRIBES which overran and extinguished the Roman empire in the west, came not merely from the *north* of Europe, but also from the central and eastern parts of it; and even from that vast tract of country, called vaguely in ancient times *Scythia*, and afterwards, Tartary and Mongolia.

Amongst the first of these tribes which advanced upon the Roman empire were the *Vandals*, *Suevi*, and *Alans*, who, uniting together, passed through France (then called Gaul) and took possession of Spain; the Vandals, of the southern parts of the country; the Suevi, of the west; and the Alans of the north-east (A.D. 407). The Vandals subsequently, upon being conquered by the Goths, passed over into Africa where they established a powerful kingdom; from which they afterwards made irruptions into Sicily and Italy, and, under Genseric their king, took and pillaged Rome (A.D. 455). They were subdued, and their kingdom in Africa overturned by Belisarius, the celebrated general of Justinian (A.D. 527).

Next came the warlike and powerful tribes of the *Visigoths* or Western Goths, who, under Alaric their celebrated king, overran Italy, took and pillaged Rome (A.D. 410); and ultimately established their empire in Spain, from which they expelled, or rendered subject to their rule, the Vandals, Suevi, and Alans. The Gothic kingdom in Spain continued till the invasion and conquest of that country by the Saracens or Moors (A.D. 713).

But the *Huns* were the chief cause of those vast

migrations which led to the downfall of the Roman empire. Coming originally from the great central plateau of Asia, they drove before them the Goths, Vandals, Sarmatians, and Germans; who were thus precipitated in vast numbers upon the confines of the Roman empire. Of all those barbarous tribes the Huns were the most formidable and sanguinary. Under Attila, their king, who, from his cruelties and havoc of the human race, was called the "Scourge of God," they ravaged with fire and sword the greater part of Europe. After his death (A.D. 453) his empire was broken up; but his principal followers retained possession of Pannonia, to which they gave the name of *Hungary*.

In the year 476 the *Heruli*, under their king or leader, Odoacer, took possession of Rome and Italy, and thus put an end to the Roman empire in the west (A.D. 476). Odoacer reigned as "king of Italy" for seventeen years, when he was slain by Theodoric the celebrated king of the Ostrogoths. Eastern Goths. Theodoric established the kingdom of the Goths in Italy; and having embraced Christianity, he reigned at Rome with great wisdom and moderation till his death (A.D. 526). In about fifty years after Justinian by his generals, Belisarius and Narses, recovered Italy from the Goths, and annexed it to the eastern empire.

But in 571 the greatest part of the north of Italy was seized upon by the *Lombards*, and erected into a kingdom.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

Where did the barbarous tribes who overran the Roman empire come from? Who were the first, and what did they do? The date of the occupation of Spain by the Vandals, Suevi, and Alans? What part of the country did they each take possession of? The next tribes that came? The meaning of the term *Visigoths*? Who was their king, and when did he take and pillage Rome? Where did they ultimately establish an empire, and how long did it continue? The

date of the Saracen invasion? What became of the Vandals after they were driven from Spain by the Goths? Under what king, and when, did they take and pillage Rome? By whom were they afterwards subdued?

What is said of the *Huns*? Where did they come from? Their character? Their leader? What was he called? How were they the chief cause of the downfall of the Roman empire? Upon the death of Attila, where did his followers settle? *Hungary* was formerly called? What tribe put an end to the Roman empire in the west, and when? The name of their king? How long did he reign as "king of Italy"? By whom was he conquered and slain? The meaning of the term *Ostrogoths*? What is said of Theodoric? By whom was Italy recovered from the Goths, and when? It was then annexed to? What is said of the *Lombards*?

THE SARACENS.

In the beginning of the seventh century Mahomet became ambitious of giving what he called a new religion to his countrymen, the Arabs. The book which contains it, is called the *Koran* or *Al-Koran*, which he pretended was given him, chapter by chapter, by the angel Gabriel. The magistrates of Mecca, his native city, convinced of his imposture, and suspecting that he had some design upon the government, resolved to arrest him; but he, having received information of their intentions, fled to Medina in the year 622. This forms the famous era of the Mahometans, called the *Hegira* or flight, from which they compute their time by lunar months.

At Medina Mahomet was joined by many proselytes, to whom he gave the name of *Mussulmans*, or faithful men; and as he had designed from the first to propagate his religion by the sword, he took care to convert his followers into soldiers. To prepare them for the conquests he aimed at, and at the same time to indulge them in their propensity for plunder, for which the Arabs have always been noted, he began by attacking and pillaging the armed caravans so frequent in that

country; and next, all the towns and tribes that hesitated to acknowledge his authority; so that, in a short time, he succeeded in making himself, either by force or imposture, master of all Arabia. His successors, who were called *Caliphs*, extended his conquests and religion with astonishing rapidity. In a few years they overran and established themselves in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia, on the one hand; and in Egypt, the Barbary States, Spain,¹ and Sicily, on the other. The fanaticism engendered by the Mahometan religion, and the sensual and voluptuous enjoyments promised in the Koran to all those who should fall in propagating it, account, in a great measure, for its rapid and extensive promulgation.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

Who was Mahomet? When did he commence his impostures? How did he say the chapters of the Koran was communicated to him? What led to his flight from Mecca to Medina? This is called? The date of the *Hegira*? How do the Mahometans compute their time from this era? What did he call his followers and proselytes? The meaning of the term *Musulmans*? Why did he make soldiers of his disciples? How did he prepare them for the conquests he aimed at? How did he indulge the natural propensity of the Arabs? The result of the system of imposture and force which he pursued? His successors were called? The extent of their conquests in a few years? How is the spread of Mahometanism accounted for?

GREAT DIVISIONS OF HISTORY.

UNIVERSAL History may be divided into—

1. ANCIENT History, which commences with the creation of the world, and terminates with the destruction of the Roman empire, A.D. 476.
2. The History of the MIDDLE AGES, which extends from the destruction of the Roman empire to the discovery of America, A.D. 1492.

¹ Spain See page 154, last paragraph.

3. MODERN History, which extends from the discovery of America (or from the end of the fifteenth century) to the present time.

ANCIENT History may be subdivided into four periods—The *Antediluvian*; the *Heroic*; the *Historic*, (which begins with the first Olympiad, 776 B.C.) and the *Roman* (from the fall of Carthage, 146 B.C., to the fall of Rome, A.D. 476).

The History of the MIDDLE AGES may be divided into six periods—

1. The foundation of the modern states of western Europe, A.D. 476–622;¹ when the Saxons invaded Britain, 449; the Visigoths settled in Spain 507; the Ostrogoths in Italy, 489; and the Franks in Gaul, or France, 481.

2. The Mahometan period, 622–800.

3. The period of Charlemagne, and the Franco-Germanic empire, 800–936.

4. The DARK AGES, 936–1100.

5. The period of the Crusades, 1096–1273.

6. The revival of the Fine Arts in Italy; the taking of Constantinople, 1453, and the diffusion of learning; the discovery of America, 1492; and the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, 1497.

QUESTIONS FOR EXERCISE.

How may Universal History be divided? When does Ancient History begin, and when does it end? When does the History of the Middle Ages commence, and when does it terminate? From what event does Modern History date? To what period does it extend? How may Ancient History be subdivided? When does the *Historic* period begin? The date of the first Olympiad? When does the *Roman* period begin, and when does it end? The date of the destruction of Carthage? The date of the fall of Rome? Into how many periods may the History of the Middle Ages be divided? Name and describe the principal events which took place in each period, giving the dates?

¹ See page 154; also page 67.

THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

[With regard to the elevation of several of the following mountains, the authorities differ. This is not surprising, as, with few exceptions, it is only in Europe that accurate, or indeed any measurements have been taken.]

The Mountains thus marked (*) are Volcanoes.

ASIA.

Name.	Country.	Height in feet.
Dhawalagira (Himaleh)	Hindustan	28,862
Chamalarí (Himaleh)	Hindustan	28,210
Hindoo-Coosh	North of Cabul	20,000
Elburz (Caucasus)	Circassia	18,350
Ararat	Armenia	17,700
Ophir	Sumatra	12,840
Lebanon (Highest Peak)	Palestine	11,050
Altai (Highest Peak)	Siberia	10,000
Sinal	Arabia	7,952
Mount Taurus	Asia Minor	7,715
Adam's Peak	Ceylon	6,650
Mount Ida	Asia Minor	5,292

AFRICA.

Hentet (Atlas)	Morocco	15,000
Geesh Mountains	Abyssinia	15,000
Cameroons (Highest Peaks)	Western Africa	18,000
Peak of Teneriffe*	Canaries	12,200
Table Mountain	Cape of Good Hope	8,582
Diana's Peak	St. Helena	2,710

EUROPE.

Mont Blanc	Savoy	15,668
Mont Rosa	Switzerland	15,527
Jungfrau	Switzerland	18,780
Ortler Spitz	Tyrol	18,065
Mulhacén	Spain	11,678
Simplon	Switzerland	11,542
Maladetta (Pyrenees)	Spain	11,436
Mont Perdu (Pyrenees)	France	11,275
St. Bernard	Switzerland	11,000
Etna*	Sicily	10,987
St. Gothard	Switzerland	10,605
Ruska (Carpathians)	Hungary	9,912
Mont Corne (Appennines)	Italy	9,527
Sneeshatten (Doornes)	Norway	8,122
Puy de Sancy (Auvergne)	France	6,224

160 PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

Name.	Country.	Height in feet.
Parnassus	Greece	5,850
Mezeno (Cavennes)	France	4,820
Mount Pelion	Greece	5,200
Hecla*	Iceland	5,110
Ben Nevis	Scotland	4,870
Vesuvius*	Italy	3,973
Snowdon	Wales	3,571
Carn Tual (Reeks)	Ireland	3,410
Ben Lomond	Scotland	3,240
Helvellyn (Cumberland)	England	3,053
Lugnaquilla (Wicklow)	Ireland	3,000
Slieve Donard (Mourne)	Ireland	2,640

AMERICA.

Sorata (Andes)	Bolivia,	25,400
Illimani (Andes)	Bolivia,	24,300
Chimborazo (Andes)	Colombia,	21,426
Antisana* (Andes)	Colombia,	19,123
Cotopaxi* (Andes)	Colombia,	18,867
Mount St. Elias	North America,	17,863
Popocatepetl*	Mexico,	17,780
Pichincha* (Andes)	Colombia,	15,931
Mount Fairweather	North America,	14,736
James's Peak, (Rocky Mt's.)	North America,	11,500
Blue Mountains	Jamaica,	7,273
M. Washington (Alleghanies)	United States,	6,450
Saddle Mountains	Massachusetts,	4,000
Catakill	New York,	3,800
Green Mountains	Vermont,	3,500

OCEANIA.

Mouna Roa,	Sandwich Islands,	15,930
Egmont,	New Zealand,	8,150
Blue Mountains,	New South Wales,	6,000
Barren Mountains,	Van Diemen's Land,	5,000

REMARKABLE ELEVATIONS.

City of Quito, in South America, 9,630 feet.
 Convent of St. Bernard (Alps,) 8,615 feet.
 City of Mexico (Mexico,) 7,500 feet.
 Lake of Titicaca, Bolivia, 12,795 feet.
 The farm of Antisana, on the Andes, 13,435 feet.

in feet

5,850
5,820
5,200
5,110
4,870
3,978
3,571
3,410
3,240
3,055
3,000
2,660

25,400
24,300
21,436
19,123
18,867
17,863
17,780
15,931
14,786
11,590
7,278
6,850
4,000
3,800
3,500

15,930
8,150
6,000
5,000

THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

[The authorities are no more agreed about the length of rivers than they are about the height of mountains. Nor is it to be expected that they should; for the sources of many of them are still unknown. Except for the European rivers the lengths given are, for the most part, mere estimates.]

ASIA.

Name.	Country.	Flow into.	Length in miles.
Yang tse-kiang,	China,	Yellow Sea,	2,900
Obi and Irtish,	Siberia,	Arctic Ocean,	2,800
Yenisei,	Siberia,	Arctic Ocean,	2,500
Hoang-ho,	China,	Yellow Sea,	2,400
Lena,	Siberia,	Arctic Ocean,	2,000
Maykiang,	Thibet,	Chinese Sea,	2,000
Saghalien,	Mongolia,	Sea of Ochotsk,	1,900
Euphrates,	Syria,	Persian Gulf,	1,800
Indus,	Hindustan,	Indian Ocean,	1,700
Ganges,	Hindustan,	Bay of Bengal,	1,650
Brahmaputra,	Assam,	Bay of Bengal,	1,600
Irawaddy,	Birmah,	Bay of Bengal,	1,100
Sihon or Jaxartes,	West Tartary,	Sea of Aral,	1,000
Ural,	Russia,	Caspian Sea,	900
Tigris,	Turkey in Asia,	Euphrates,	850
Mekong,	Siam,	Gulf of Siam,	850
Godavery,	Hindustan,	Bay of Bengal,	800

AFRICA.

Nile,	Egypt	Mediterranean,	2,750
Niger,	Nigritia,	Gulf of Guinea,	2,300
Congo or Zaire,	Congo,	Atlantic,	1,800
Garsiep or Orange,	South Africa,	Atlantic,	1,000
Zambezi,	Mozambique,	Indian Ocean,	950
Senegal,	Senegambia,	Atlantic,	950
Grambia,	Senegambia,	Atlantic,	700

EUROPE.

Volga,	Russia,	Caspian Sea,	2,040
Danube,	Germany,	Black Sea,	1,800
Dnieper,	Russia,	Black Sea,	1,140
Don,	Russia,	Sea of Azof,	1,040
Rhine,	Germany,	German Ocean,	840
Dniester,	Russia,	Black Sea,	700
Elbe,	Germany,	German Ocean,	680
Vistula,	Poland,	Baltic Sea,	650
Loire,	France,	Atlantic,	620
Oder,	Prussia,	Baltic Sea,	580

Name.	Country.	Flow into.	Length in miles.
Theiss,	Hungary,	Danube,	570
Tagus,	Spain & Portugal	Atlantic	550
Rhone,	Switzerland,	Mediterranean,	460
Douro,	Spain,	Atlantic,	455
Seine	France,	English Channel,	450
Po,	Italy,	Adriatic,	410
Ebro,	Spain,	Mediterranean,	400
Garonne,	France,	Bay of Biscay, . .	400
Guadalquivir, . .	Spain,	Gulf of Cadiz, . .	340
Tornea,	Sweden,	Gulf of Bothnia,	300
Thames,	England,	North Sea,	210
Shannon,	Ireland,	Atlantic,	200
Tiber,	Italy,	Mediterranean,	200
Tay,	Scotland,	North Sea,	120

AMERICA.

Mississippi & Missouri,	United States,	Gulf of Mexico,	4,000
Amazon or Marañon,	Brazil,	Atlantic,	3,350
La Plata and Parana,	La Plata & Brazil,	Atlantic,	2,800
St. Lawrence,	Canada,	G. of St. Lawrence,	2,000
Arkansas,	United States,	Mississippi,	2,000
Mackenzie,	British America,	Arctic Ocean, . .	1,900
Madeira,	Peru and Brazil,	Amazon,	1,800
Orinoco,	Colombia	Atlantic,	1,800
Rio del Norte, . . .	Mexico,	Gulf of Mexico,	1,500
La Platte,	United States,	Mississippi,	1,300
Nelson,	British America,	Hudson's Bay, . .	1,250
Ohio,	United States,	Mississippi,	1,200
Tennessee,	United States,	Mississippi,	1,000
Parana,	Brazil,	La Plata,	900
Magdalena,	Colombia,	Caribbean Sea,	800
Susquehanna,	United States,	Chesapeake Bay,	600
Ottawa,	Canada,	St. Lawrence, . . .	500

ESTIMATED AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF THE PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Caspian Sea, 120,000	Slave Lake, 11,800	Dead Sea,	340
Sea of Aral, 40,000	Winnipeg,	Geneva,	240
Lake Superior, 24,000	Erie,	Garda,	180
Baikal,	Ladoga,	Maggiore,	150
Huron,	Nicaragua, . . .	Lough Neagh, . . .	100
Michigan,	Titicaca,	Loch Lomond, . . .	21
Volga,	Wetter,	Windermere, . . .	74

in miles.
570
550
480
455
nel, 450
410
n, 400
400
840
nia, 800
210
200
n, 200
120

co, 4,000
8,850
2,800
nce, 2,000
2,000
1,800
1,800
1,800
o, 1,500
1,300
1,250
1,200
1,000
900
800
ay, 600
500

AKES.
840
240
180
150
h, 100
d, 21
74

GEOGRAPHICAL PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

DISCREPANCIES in the pronunciation of geographical names are sources of difficulty not only to pupils but to teachers. Nor is this surprising: in our own language there are many words of difficult and disputed pronunciation; we should not expect, therefore, any thing like uniformity in the pronunciation of the names of foreign countries and places.

It is obvious that no general rules can be given for the pronunciation of foreign words. The following observations will, however, be found of use to the learner.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

1. A.—In French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese words *a* has the sound of *ah* in English. In the German languages it has two sounds, a long and a short: the first is sounded like *a* in our word *half*, and the second has no corresponding sound in English.

2. AE OR Ä.—In German words *ae* or *ä* has two sounds, a long and a short: the former is like the sound between *name* and *care*, and the short, nearly like *e* in *rent*.

3. AI OR AY.—In French words *ai* has, generally speaking, the sound of *e*, as in our word *there*. In the German languages *ai* or *ay* sounds broader than the English *i* in *kite*.

4. AU OR EAU.—In French words *au* and *eau* are pronounced like our long *o*. Thus Hainault is pronounced *Hainō*; and Bordeaux, *Bordō*. In the German languages *au* approaches the sound of *ou* in our word *our*.

5. AEU OR ÄU.—In German words *aeu* or *äu* has nearly the same sound as the diphthong *oi* in English.

6. E.—In French words *é* with the acute accent is sounded like our long *a*, as in *fate*; *è* with the grave, and *ê* with the circumflex accent, like *e* in *there*; and *e* not accented is generally pronounced like our open *e*, as in *met*. In Italian words *e* has either an open sound like *ai* in *fair*, or a close sound like the same diphthong in *pain*.

7. In *Italian* words *e final* is pronounced; but in *French* it is mute, unless marked with the acute accent (*é*).

8. *EL*. In *French* words *ei* has the sound of *e*, as in our word *there*. In *German* words *ei* or *ey* has the sound of our long *i*, as in *fine*.

9. *EU*.—In *German* words *eu* sounds like *oi* in our words *boil*, *toil*, *joint*.

10. *I*.—In *French*, *Italian*, and most foreign words *i* has the sound of *ee* in *English*. But in some *French* and *German* words *i* has a short sound, as in our word *fig*.

11. *O*. In most foreign languages *o* has, generally speaking, either a long sound, as in our word *robe*; or a short sound, as in *rob*.

12. *OE* or *Ö*.—In *German* words *oe* or *ö* has a long sound like the *French*, *eu*; or a short sound like the *French* *eu*.

13. *OI*.—In *French* words *oi* is sounded like the syllable *wa*, in our word *water*.

14. *OU*.—In *French* and foreign words *ou*, generally speaking, is sounded like *oo* in *English*.

15. *U*.—In most foreign words *u* has the sound of *oo*, as in our word *good*.

16. Before *a*, *u* is often pronounced like *w*, as in our words *assuage*, *equal*, *language*, &c.

17. *W*.—In *Welsh* words *w* has the sound of *oo* in *English*. Thus, *Amlwch* is pronounced *Amllook*.

CONSONANTS.

18. *CH*.—Except in *French* and *Spanish* words, *ch* is usually pronounced like *k*; as in *Munich*, *Zurich*, *Cherison*, *Mocha*, *Chimborazo*, &c. But in *French* words *ch* is pronounced like *sh*; as in *Champagne*, *Cherbourg*, *Chalons*, &c.; and in *Spanish* words *ch* is pronounced like *ch* in our word *church*.

19. *C*, *CC*, *CH*.—In *Italian* words *c* before *e* or *i* is pronounced like *ch* in our words *cherry* and *chilly*; *cc* before *e* or *i*, like *sch* in our word *match*; but *ch* is pronounced like *k* in *English*; as in *Civita Vecchia* (*cheevita vekia*).

20. *GN*.—In *French* and *Italian* words *gn* is pronounced something like *ni* in words *onion*, *minion*.

21. *SCH*.—In *German* words *sch*, is, generally speaking, pronounced like *sk*. In *Italian* words *sch* is pronounced *ch*.

22. *v, r, w*.—In *German* words *v* is pronounced like *f*; and *w* like *v*. But the *w* in final *ow* is always silent.

23. *s, t, d, x*.—In *French* words the consonants *s, t, d, x*, are not pronounced when ending a word. But *Paris, Brest, Rheims, Arras*, and a few others are pronounced by us as if they were English words.

24. *z* or *zz*.—In *Italian* words *z* or *zz* is pronounced like *s* or *ds*.

25. In the names of places in India, and in the East generally, the accent is usually on the last syllable: as in *Hindustan', Affghanistan', Hyderabad', Seringapatam', Serampore', Ispahan', Teheran'*.

26. When the learner is in doubt about the pronunciation of a foreign word, the best way is to pronounce it as if it were English.¹

27. As in the following list² of words the letters have the usual English sounds, their pronunciation may be acquired by attending to the *accent*, and by keeping in mind that the letters in *Italic* are silent or not pronounced; and that this mark (—) denotes a long, and this (·) a short sound or syllable. Also, that *c* with a *cedilla* under it (thus, *c*) is pronounced like *s*, as in *Ivica*.

Ab-bey-leix', (—leese.)	Al-le-gha'-ny.
Ab-be-ville, ab'veel, 10. ³	Al'-lō-a.
Ad'-i-ge, 7.	Alnwick, an'-iok.
Aff-ghan-i-stan', 25.	Alsac'e, al-sas', 1.
Aiene, ain.	Al-to'-na.
Aix-la-Chapelle, aiks-la-shapel'.	An-oo'-na.
Ajaccio, a-yatch'-i-o.	An-da-lu-si'a, (—see'-a,) 10.
Al-giers, āl-jeers.	An-dā-man.
Al-go'-a Bay.	An-go'-la.
Al-la-ha-bad', 25.	Angouleme, awn-goo-laim'.

¹ In English words the tendency of the *accent* is to the *root*, and not to the termination. Hence, as a general rule, the accent on English words is usually on the first syllable; but the exceptions are numerous. See "Principles of Pronunciation" in the Introduction to the Author's English Dictionary.

² A more copious Vocabulary is appended to the author's *Geography Generalized*.

³ The figures after the words refer to the preceding rules.

166 GEOGRAPHICAL PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

An'-holt.	Beaumaris, bo-mar'-is.
Anjou, awn-zhoo.	Beauvais, bo-vay'.
An-nap-ô-lis.	Beira, be-ee'-ra, 10.
Anspach, ans'-spak	Benares, ben-airz'.
Antigua, an-tee-ga.	Ben coo'-len.
An-tip'-â-roa.	Be-nin'.
Â-ra-can'.	Berbice, ber-beéce, 10.
Archangel, aroh'-ain-jel.	Ber-mu'-das.
Ar-chi-pel'-â-go, (ar-kee-.)	Berwick, ber'-rick.
Arequipa, ar-e-kee'-pa.	Besançon, be-sang-sôang.
Ar-gyll', (g hard.)	Blois, bloaw, 18.
Ar-kan'-sas, or ar'-kan-saw.	Bojador, bô-ya-dôr.
Ar-magh', ar-mah', 27.	Bois-le-Duc, boaw-le-dook.
Ar'-râ-gon.	Bok-ha'-ra.
Ar'-ras, 28.	Bologna, bo-lo'-nya.
Artois, art-waw', 18.	Bo-ni-fa'-ci-ô, (-chee-o.)
Ar'-ûn-del.	Bordeaux, bur-do', 4.
Ash-an-tée.	Bornon, bor-noo', 14.
As-phal-ti'-tés.	Bos'-phôr-us.
As-trâ-bad', 25.	Boulogne, boo-loanya.
As-trâ-can.	Bourbonnois, boor-boi' ay.
Aubigny, ô-been'-yee.	Bourges, boorz.
Auch, osh.	Bra-bant'.
Augsburgh, ouks'-boerg, 4	Brazil, bra-zeel', 10
Anrillac, ô-reel'-yac.	Bretayne, bretan'ye
Auvergne, ô-vain'.	Bruges, brooz.
Auxerre, ô-zair'.	Bu'-châr-eat, bo'-ka'-est, 14.
Avranches, av-rangsh'.	Bu-e-nos Ay'-res, (boo-e'-nos-.)
Avignon, ah-veen-yong'.	Bury St. Edmon-da, (ber-ry-.)
Aylesbury, ails'-ber-ry.	Cahul, ka-boo', 14.
Azores, a-zores'.	Caen, Kawng
Azov, a-zov'.	Caer-mar'-then, 27.
Badajos, bad-a-hos'.	Caer-nar'-von, 27.
Ba-ha'-mas.	Cagliari, cal' ya-ree, 10.
Bahia, ba-hee'-a, 10.	Ca-la-bar'.
Balize, ba-leez', 10.	Calais, kal'-is or ka-lay'.
Bâl-lin-a'.	Cal-la'-o.
Balkh, bâlkh,	Can-da-har'.
Baltic, bawl'-tik.	Can-o'-pus.
Banagher, ban'-â-her.	Canterbury, (-berry.)
Bar-ba'-does.	Cantyre', kan-tire.
Bar-bu'-da.	Ca-rao'-cas.
Basle, bahl', 1.	Carlsruhe, carls-roo'-hay.
Bas-so'-ra.	Car-tha-gé'-na.

Onatle, caa-téel', 10.	Delhi, del-hee, 10.
Cau'-ch'-sus.	Deux Ponta, deu-póng.
Cay-en'ne.	Deptford, det'-ford, 27.
Cerigo, che-ree'-go, 19, 10.	Detroit, de-traw', 13.
Ceylon, sai-lon'.	Di-ar-be'-kir.
Chalons, sha'-long, 18.	Dieppe, dee-ep', 10.
Chamberry, sham-ber'ry.	Dijon, dee-zhong.
Champagne, sham-pang'.	Dnieper, dnee-e'-per.
Champlain, sham-plain'.	Dniester, dnee-es'-ter.
Cheltenham, chelt'-nam.	Donay, Doo'-ay, 14.
Cherbourg, sher'-boorg.	Douro, doo'-ro, 14.
Cherson, ker'-son, 18.	Drenthe, dren'te.
Ch'-viot, cheev'-yot.	Drogheda, draw'-e-da.
Chi-a-ven'-na, (kee-,) 19.	Drontheim, dront'hime, 8.
Chili, chee'-lee, 18.	Durazzo, door-at'-zo, 24.
Chim-bo-raz'-o, ch hard, 19.	Ecuador, eo-way-dore'.
Chuquisaca, (choo-kee-,) 10.	El'.gin, (g hard.)
Chusan, choo'-san.	Esquimaux, es-ke-mo'.
Cirencester, sis'-e-ter.	Es-se-qui'-bo, (-kee'-bo,) 10.
Civita Vecchia, (chee'-vek'-.) 19.	Es-tre-ma-du'ra, (-doo-ra.)
Cochin, kō-cheen', 10.	Evesham, ee'-sham.
Cognac, cōne-yäck.	Eyder, I-der, 8.
Cologne, cō-loanye.	Falmouth, fal'-muth, ²
Coquet, cok'-et.	Fermanagh, fer-man'-a.
Cordilleras, (-ye'-ras.)	Fer-rol'.
Cor-do-va'.	Foix, fwaw, 18.
Co-ro'-a.	Frieschehaff, freesh'-haf.
Cows, kowz.	Ga-la-pa'-gos.
Cre-mo'-na.	Gal-lip'-ō-li.
Crim-e'-a.	Ga-ron'ne.
Croix, St., croaw, 18.	Genoa, jen'-ō-a.
Cuença, koo-en'-sa, 14.	Ghent, ghent, or gawng, 26.
Cul-lo'-den.	Gibel-komri, (g hard.)
Curaçoa, koo-ra-so'.	Gloucester, glos-ter.
Curische-haff, koor-ish-haf. ¹	Gottha, gb'-ta, 27.
Da'-ri-en, day.	Gra-na'-da.
Dauphine', do-fee-nay', 6.	Green-wich. ³
De-la-go'-a Bay.	Gron'-in-gen.

¹ Curische-haff, that is, the *hagen* of *Courland*.

² The termination *mouth* in English towns is pronounced *muth*; as in *Plymouth* *Portsmouth*, &c.

³ In the termination *wich* and *wick* in English the *w* is silent, as in *Warwick*, *Greenwich*, &c.

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- Guadaloupe, gad-a-loop'.
 Guardafui, gar-da'-fwee.
 Guatimala, gwa-ti-ma'-la, 15.
 Guayaquil, gwa-a-keel', 15.
 Haarlem, har'-lem, 27.
 Hague, haig.
 Hainault, hay-no', 4.
 Haiti, hay-tee, 10.
 Halle, hál-le.
 Har'-wich, 27.
 Ha-van'-nah.
 Havre-de-grace, (-gras') 1.
 Heb'-ri-des.
 He-le'-na.
 Hel-i-gó-land'.
 Helvontsuya, hel'-vet-slooz.
 He-rat'.
 Herault, he-ro', 4.
 Her-en-la'-ne-un.
 Hesse-Cas'-sel, (hesse'-.)
 Hin-do-stan', 25.
 His-pan-i-o'-la.
 Holstein, hol'-stine, 8.
 Hon-du'-ras, 15.
 Hue, hu-8.
 Hu-ron'.
 Hy-dra-bad', 25.
 I'-colin-kill, 27.
 Illinois, eel-e-noise.
 In-ver-a'-ry.
 Ips'-wich, 27.
 Irkutsk, ir'-kootsk, 15.
 Is-pa-hen'.
 Jed'-burgh, (-burro.)
 Kamte-chat'-ka, (kat-ka.)
 Kes'-wick, 27.
 Kil-la-loe, (-loo').
 Lab-ra-dor'.
 La-do'-ga.
 La-hore', 25.
 Lauenburg, lou'-en-boorg, 4.
 Launceston, lanston.
 Lausanne, lo-sann', 4.
 Lay-bach, lay'-bác.
 Leghorn, leg'-orn.
 Leicester, les'-ter.
 Leinster, lin'-ster.
 Leip'sic, lipe-tsig, 2.
 Leitrim, lee'-trim.
 Leominster, lems'-ter.
 Ler'-wick, 27.
 Le-vant'.
 Leyden, li'-den, 8.
 Liege, lee-ajie.
 Lima, lee'-ma, 10.
 Limoges, lee-mozh.
 Lincoln, lin'-oun, 27.
 Lisle, leel, 10.
 Lo-an'-go.
 Loff-o'-den.
 Loire, lwar, 13.
 Leo-Choo' or Leoo-Keco'.
 L'Orient, lo'-ri-awng.
 Louvain, loo-vain'.
 Lu-cay'-a.
 Lucca, look'ka, 14.
 Lyonnois, lee-on-nay'.
 Lyons, lee-ong' or ly'-ons.
 Maas, maz.
 Ma-ca'-o, or ma-kou'.
 Ma-dras'.
 Ma-drid'.
 Maestricht, mas'-trikt.
 Mag-da-le'-na.
 Mag'-de-burg.
 Maggiore, mad-jee-o'-ra, 7.
 Mal-a-bar'.
 Ma-lao'-ca.
 Malines, maleon.
 Manheim, man'-hime, 8.
 Ma-ra-cay'-bo'.
 Mar-gu-ri'-ta, (-ree'-ta,) 10.
 Marino, ma-ree'-no, 10.
 Mar'-mó-ra.
 Mar-que'-sas, (-kee'-sas.)
 Marseilles, mar-sales, 28.
 Martinico, mar-ti-nee'-ce, 10.
 Mar'-y-bo-rough, 27.

- Massa-chu'-setts, (-tshoo'-sets.)
 Meaux, mo, 4.
 Medina, me-dee-na, 10.
 Messina, mes-see'-na, 10.
 Metz, 27.
 Mi-a'-co.
 Michigan, (mitch' or mish'-)
 Mil'-an.
 Min-da-na'-o.
 Mir-a-mi-chi', (-shee',) 10.
 Mobile, mo-beel', 10.
 Mocha, mo'-ka.
 Mod'-è-na.
 Mog-a-dore'.
 Mon-te'-go Bay.
 Montpelier, mong-pel-yay'.
 Mont-aer-rat'.
 Mont Blanc, mong-blawn'g'.
 Mo-re'-a.
 Morecambe Bay, more'-cam.
 Mourzouk, moor-zook', 14.
 Mo-zam-bique, (-beek'.)
 Munich, mu'-nik, 18.
 Naas, nais.
 Namur, na-moor', 15.
 Nan-kin'.
 Nantes, nawngt.
 Nap'-ô-li di Romania.
 Narbonne, nar-bône.
 Na-va-ri'-no, (-ree'-no,) 10.
 Navarre, na-var'.
 Neagh, na'ay.
 Neufchatel, noo'-shat-tel'.
 Ni-ag'-a-ra.
 Nicaragua, nee-kar'-a-goon.
 Nice, neese.
 Nieman, nye'-man.
 Niger, ni'jer.
 Nimeguen, (g hard.)
 Nismes, neem.
 Nor-wich, 27.
 O-hi'-o.
 Oleron, o-ler-ong'.
 O'magh, 27.
 Omer, St. sawngt o'-mair.
 O-ne'-ga.
 Or-i-no'-co.
 Orleans, or-leang', or or'-lee-ana.
 Otaheite, o-ta-heet'.
 Oude, ood, 14.
 Ouse, ooz.
 O-vi-e'-do.
 O-why'-hee.
 Pal-my'-ra.
 Pam-pe-lu'-na, (-loo-na.)
 Pan-a-ma'.
 Paraguay, (-gway or goo-e.)
 Pays de Vaud, pay'-ee-de-vo.
 Pe-kin'.
 Pen-sa-co'-la.
 Perpingan, per-peen'-yang.
 Piacenza, pee-a-chen'-za.
 Pictou, pic-too'.
 Piedmont, pee-e-mông', 26.
 Pillau, pil-lou', 4.
 Pisa, pee'-sa, 10.
 Poictiers, pwa-teers', 18.
 Poitou, pwa-too', 18.
 Pon-di-cher-ry, (-sher' ry.)
 Port-au-prince, port'-o-prawn'g.
 Porto Rico, ree-co.
 Po-tom'-ac.
 Po-to'-si.
 Presteign, pres'-teen.
 Province, pro-vawngse'.
 Quito, kee'-to, 10.
 Ra-gu'-sa, ra-goo'-sa, 15.
 Raleigh, raw'-ly.
 Reading, red'-ding.
 Reggio, red'-jo.
 Rennes, ren.
 Rheims, reems, 28.
 Rio del-norte, (-nor'te.)
 Rio Janeiro, ree'-o-ja-ni'-ro.
 Rochelle, ro-shel'.
 Romagna, ro-mang'-a.
 Rousillon, roo-seel'-yong.
 Rouen, roo-awng'.

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Back-a-too'.	Thames, tamz.
Bag-hu'-li-en	Theiss, tice, 8.
Ba-â-ra, 27.	Ticino, tee-cheo'-no, 19.
Salisbury, solz-berry.	Ti-ti-ca'-ca.
Sal-o'-ni-ca.	Tiv'-ð-li.
Sal-va-dor'.	To-ba'-go.
Santa-Fe, (-fay.)	Tokay, to-ki', 3.
Santa-Fe de Bo-go'-ta.	To-le'-do.
Schaffhausen, shaf-how'-sen, 4.	Ton'-ga-ta-boo'.
Scheldt, skeld or sheld, 21.	Tonquin, ton-keen', 10.
Schleswig, shles'-vig, 22.	Tor'-ne-a.
Schumla, shum'-la.	Tor-to'-la.
Schwerin, schwe'-rin, 21.	Toulon, too-lon'.
Seib, shee'o, or see'o.	Toulouse, too-looz'.
Sen-ta'-ri, skoo-tar'-i, 15.	Tours, toor.
Seine, sane.	Tra-fal'-gar.
Sen-na'-ar.	Trieste, tree-est'.
Sen'-e-gal.	Trin'-com-â-leo'.
Ser-in'-ga-pa-tam', 25.	Tri-ni-dad'.
Set-a-val' or St. Ubes.	Trip'-ð-li.
Sevres, snivr.	Tri-po-liz'-za, (-lit'-za,) 24.
Shrewsbury, shroz'-berry.	Troyes, troaw, 13.
Si-an', 25.	Turin, too-reen', 10.
Si-er'-ra Le-o'-ne.	Uist, wist.
Si-er'-ra Mo-ro'-na.	Ulea, oo'-le-a, 15.
So-co'-tra.	Ural, oo-ral'.
So-fa'-la.	Utrecht, n'-trekt.
Southwark, suth'-ark, 27.	Valais, va-lay'.
Squillace, squil-la'-che.	Val-la-do-li-l'.
Stamboul, (-book.)	Vaud, vo.
St. Cloud, sang-kloo.	Vendee, vawng'-day.
St. Croix, cro-aw', 13.	Venezuela, (-zoo-e'-lu.)
St. Jago, san-chag'o.	Vosges, vosh.
Su-rat', soo-rat', 15.	Wardhus, ward-hoos, 15.
Ta-la-ve'-ra.	War-wick, 27.
Tangier, tan-jeer'.	Weimar, vi'-mar, 22.
Ta-ren'-to.	Yar'-mouth, (-muth.)
Taunton, tan'-ton.	Youghal, yaw'-hâl.
Te-he-ran'.	Ypres, ee'-pray.
Teneriffe, (-reef) 10.	Yu-ca-tan'.
Ter-cei'-ra.	Zante, zan'-to.
Ter-ra del Fu'-e-go.	Zurich, zu'rik.

HISTORICAL EVENTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES.

[The Jews reckon time from the Creation; the Greeks computed from the institution of the Olympic Games; the Romans, from the Building of Rome; the Christians calculate from the Christian era, backwards to the Creation, and forward to the present period; and the Mahometans, from the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, A. D. 622.]

	Before the Christian Era.
The Creation of the World.....	4004
The Deluge.....	2348
Nobel built—Confusion of Languages, and Dispersion of Man- kind.....	2247
Babylon and Nineveh built.....	2247
Ninus, by uniting Babylon and Nineveh, lays the foundation of the first Assyrian Empire.....	2000
The Calling of Abraham.....	1981
Kingdom of Argos founded by Inachus.....	1800
Georops leads a Colony from Egypt into Greece, and founds the Kingdom of Athens.....	1500
Troy founded by Scamander.....	1500
Kingdom of Lacedæmon founded by Lelex.....	1500
Thebes built by Cadmus, the Phœnician, who introduced Let- ters into Greece.....	1493
Moses conducts the Israelites out of Egypt.....	1491
The first Olympic Games instituted.....	1453
The Israelites led into Canaan by Joshua.....	1451
Minoes reigns in Crete, and gives Laws to the Cretans.....	1400
Supposed Era of the Argonautic Expedition.....	1391
Tyre built by the Sidonians.....	1280
Siege of Troy.....	1180
David King of Israel.....	1055
The Tyrians a Commercial People.....	1050
Completion and Dedication of Solomon's Temple.....	1004
The Poets Homer and Hesiod flourished about.....	907
The Phœnicians trade with Spain.....	900
Homer's Poems brought from Asia into Greece.....	880
Lycurgus legislated for Sparta.....	884
Carthage founded or enlarged by Dido.....	880

	Before the Christian Era.
The first Assyrian Empire destroyed in the Reign of Sardanapalus, by Belshazzar, Governor of Babylon, and Arbaces, Governor of Media, who divided the Empire between them.....	893
The first Olympiad, or Era of the Olympiads, from which the Greeks computed time.....	778
Rome founded by Romulus.....	753
The Accession of Nabonassar to the Throne of Babylon, called the Era of Nabonassar.....	74
Salmanazar, King of Assyria, destroys the Kingdom of Israel, and carries the Ten Tribes into Captivity.....	721
The erection of Media into a Monarchy by Dejeoces.....	780
The publication of Draco's Laws at Athens.....	693
Solon legislates for the Athenians.....	684
Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, takes Jerusalem, and carries the Jews into Captivity.....	588
Croesus, King of Lydia, defeated by Cyrus.....	549
Pythagoras flourished.....	540
Babylon taken, and the Assyrian Empire overthrown by Cyrus, who founded the Empire of the Medes and Persians.....	539
The second Temple completed by Ezra, &c.....	515
The Tarquins expelled from Rome, and Monarchy abolished.....	509
Britain known to the Phœnicians.....	500
War between the Greeks and Persians.....	490
Creation of the Decemviri at Rome.....	451
Herodotus travels in Egypt, Italy, and Greece.....	480
Pericles in high power at Athens.....	436
Malachi, the last of the Prophets.....	430
Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon from Babylon to the Euxine.....	401
Death of Socrates.....	397
Rome taken by the Gauls.....	390
Battle of Mantinea and Death of Epaminondas.....	368
Alexander the Great born at Pella.....	356
Pytheas of Marseilles said to have visited Britain and Thule (Shetland or Iceland).....	360
Alexander overthrows the Persian Empire.....	330
Death of Alexander at Babylon, and his Empire divided among his Generals.....	324
Translation of the Septuagint under Ptolemy Philadelphus, who caused the Hebrew Scriptures to be translated into Greek by seventy-two Levites.....	284
The first Punic War.....	265

the Christian Era.
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 , Governor
 826
 which the
 776
 733
 on, called
 74
 Israel, and
 721
 780
 693
 684
 and carries
 666
 548
 640
 by Cyrus,
 538
 515
 ished 508
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 490
 451
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 436
 430
 on to the
 401
 397
 389
 362
 356
 Thule
 360
 330
 among
 294
 as, who
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 284
 285

	Before the Christian Era.
Saguntum is taken by Hannibal, which occasions the second Punic war,.....	219
Third Punic war, and destruction of Carthage,.....	148
Greece becomes a Roman province,.....	148
Civil war begins between Marius and Sylla,.....	89
Britain invaded by Julius Caesar,.....	85
Caesar defeats Pompey at Pharsalia, and is proclaimed Dictator, ..	45
Caesar assassinated in the senate-house,.....	44
Battle of Actium—Octavius emperor,.....	31
OUR SAVIOUR born four years before the vulgar era.	

	Anno Domini.
Augustus dies, and Tiberius succeeds him,.....	14
Crucifixion of our Saviour,.....	30
Conversion of the Apostle Paul,.....	33
Expedition of Claudius to Britain,.....	43
First persecution of the Christians under Nero,.....	64
Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus,.....	70
Herulaneum and Pompeii overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius,.....	79
Britain discovered to be an Island by Agricola,.....	88
Persecution of the Christians under Domitian,.....	95
Third persecution of the Christians under Trajan,.....	107
Renewed persecutions of the Christians under Marcus Aurelius and Severus,.....	200
Tenth and last persecution of the Christians, which continued for ten years,.....	308
Constantine tolerates and favors the Christians,.....	313
The seat of empire transferred to Constantinople,.....	330
Theodosius the Great dies, having left the Eastern empire to his son Arcadius, and the Western to Honorius,.....	395
Alaric, king of the Goths, takes and plunders Rome,.....	410
The Romans finally leave Britain,.....	430
Attila, king of the Huns, ravages Europe,.....	447
The Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, arrive in Britain,.....	450
Rome taken by Genserio, king of the Vandals,.....	453
Augustulus Romulus, last emperor of the West,.....	475
Rome taken by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, and the Western empire extinguished,.....	476
Clovis, king of the Franks, overthrows the kingdom of the Visigoths, in Gaul, and lays the foundation of the French monarchy,.....	508
Arthur, prince of the Britons,.....	550

Birth of Mahomet,.....	633
St. Augustine introduced Christianity into England,.....	597
Hegira, or flight of Mahomet,.....	622
The Saracens conquer Syria, Persia, Egypt, and Northern Africa, between.....	633 and 700
The Britons driven into Wales and Cornwall by the Saxons,....	685
The Saracens conquer Spain,.....	712
Charles Martel defeats the Saracens near Tours,.....	732
Pepin the Short usurps the throne of France, and commences the Carlovingian dynasty,.....	752
Charlemagne succeeds his father Pepin,.....	768
The Northmen and Danes first land in England,.....	787
Charlemagne crowned Emperor of the West,.....	800
Egbert unites the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, and is first king of England,.....	807
Iceland colonized by the Norwegians,.....	871
Alfred the Great expels the Danes from England,.....	878
Death of Alfred,.....	901
The Normans or Northmen established themselves in France (in Normandy),.....	912
Otho the Great joins Italy with Germany, and renews the imperial dignity,.....	961
Greenland discovered by the Icelanders,.....	982
Hugh Capet begins the third race of French kings,.....	987
North America visited by the Greenlanders,.....	1001
Canute the Great, king of Denmark, ascends the throne of England,.....	1014
The Danes expelled from England,.....	1042
The Normans expel the Saracens from Italy,.....	1058
The Norman Conquest and William the Conqueror,.....	1066
Commencement of the Crusades,.....	1095
Second Crusade,.....	1146
Magna Charta signed by King John,.....	1215
Astronomy and Geography introduced into Europe by the Moors,.....	1220
Jenghis Khan overruns Asia,.....	1223
The last Crusade under Saint Louis (Louis IV.) king of France, who died before Tunis,....	1271
The Moguls subdue the whole of China,.....	1279
Marco Polo, a Venetian, travelled in Asia from.....	1278 to 1295
Mariner's compass invented,.....	1302
Invention of fire-arms,.....	1340

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	Anno Domini,
Madeira discovered by an Englishman,.....	1344
The Canary islands discovered by the Spaniards,.....	1345
Tamerlane begins to reign,.....	1358
The coast of Guinea visited by the French,.....	1364
The Portuguese commence a course of discovery along the west- ern coast of Africa,.....	1400
Visit Maderia 1419; double Cape Bojador, 1434; discover the river Senegal, 1440; Cape Verd, 1446; Cape Verd islands, 1449; the Cape of Storms (now Cape of Good Hope),... ..	1486
The Turks before Vienna,.....	1499
Invention of the Art of Printing,.....	1440
Constantinople taken by the Turks, under Mahomet II., and the extinction of the Eastern Empire,.....	1453
Printing first introduced into England by W. Caxton,.....	1471
Granada taken and the Moorish dominion in Spain terminated,.....	1491
America discovered by Columbus,.....	1492
Newfoundland discovered by Cabot,.....	1497
The Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco de Gama,.....	1497
Vasco de Gama discovers Mozambique, and reaches the coast of India,.....	1498
The continent of America reached by Columbus,.....	1498
The Moors expelled from Castile,.....	1499
Brazil discovered by the Portuguese, 1500; Labrador, 1501; Island of St. Helena, 1502; Madagascar and Ceylon, 1506; Isle of Ascension and Sumatra, 1508; Moluccas and Sunda Isles, 1511; Maldives, 1512; Borneo and Java, 1513; Rio de la Plata, 1516; China and Bengal first reached by sea,.....	1517
Canada visited by the French,.....	1509
The foundation of the Portuguese power laid in Asia by the cap- ture of Goa,.....	1510
Peru discovered by the Spaniards,.....	1516
Mexico discovered by the Spaniards,.....	1518
Magellan, the first circumnavigator, commences his voyage of discovery,.....	1519
Discovers Terra del Fuego, 1520; passes into the Pacific Ocean and in his voyage homewards discovers the Ladrone and Philippine Islands in 1521, where he was killed,.....	1521
Florida discovered by the French,.....	1521
Cortez completes the conquest of Mexico,.....	1521
New Holland discovered by the Portuguese,.....	1527
New Guinea discovered by the Spaniards,.....	1537
First voyage of an English ship to Guinea,.....	1582

California discovered by Cortez,.....	1520
Two English ships despatched in search of the North-west Passage,.....	1536
Chili discovered,.....	1537
First voyage to India by an English ship,.....	1541
Copernicus died,.....	1542
Japan discovered by the Portuguese,.....	1543
Orange trees brought from China to Portugal,.....	1547
Telescopes invented,.....	1548
Spitzenbergen, the White Sea, and Nova Zembla, discovered by the English,.....	1553
Cyprus taken from the Venetians by the Turks,.....	1571
Three voyages by Frobisher in search of the North-west Passage—Frobisher's Straits discovered, and Greenland ex- plored,.....	1576, 1577, 1578
Drake, the first English circumnavigator,.....	1580
Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh,.....	1584
Davis's Straits discovered by Davis, an English navigator,.....	1587
Destruction of the Spanish Armada,.....	1588
The House of Bourbon ascended the throne of France (Henry IV.),.....	1589
Falkland Islands discovered by Hawkins,.....	1595
The Marquesas discovered by the Spaniards,.....	1595
The Dutch begin to trade with India, and establish factories at Java,.....	1595
The first English trading expedition to the East Indies,.....	1596
The English East India Company established,.....	1599
Accession of James I. of England and VI. of Scotland,.....	1603
Hudson's Bay discovered by Hudson,.....	1607
First permanent British settlement in America, James's Town, Virginia, founded,.....	1607
Quebec founded by the French,.....	1608
The Moors expelled from Spain,.....	1609
The Great Mogul grants permission to the English East India Company to establish factories in his dominions,.....	1612
Straits of Le Maire discovered by the Dutch,.....	1613
Shakespeare died,.....	1613
Cape Horn doubled, and Van Dieman's Land discovered,.....	1615
Baffin's Bay discovered by the English,.....	1616
The Russians discover the north of Asia to be bounded by the Frozen Ocean,.....	1638
The Dutch obtain possession of most of the Portuguese settlements in India about,.....	1640

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	Anno Domini.
The Portugese expelled from Japan,.....	1630
New Zealand discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator,.....	1642
A settlement at Madras made by the English,.....	1648
Isle of Bourbon occupied by the French,.....	1654
Jamaica taken from the Spaniards by the English,.....	1655
The Island of Bombay ceded to England by the Portuguese,....	1662
Great plague in London,.....	1663
Tea first imported into England,.....	1664
The great fire in London,.....	1666
The Dutch take Surinam,.....	1667
The Danes seize upon St. Thomas's,.....	1671
Louisiana discovered by the French,.....	1673
The Revolution,.....	1688
Kamtschatka discovered by a Cossack chief,.....	1690
New Britain discovered by Dampier,.....	1699
Legislative union between England and Scotland completed, ...	1707
Northern war from.....	1700 till 1721
Charles XII. defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa,.....	1709
Prussia erected into a kingdom,.....	1701
War of the succession in Spain till.....	1714
Capture of Gibraltar by the English,.....	1704
Peter the Great takes the title of Emperor of all the Russias,....	1721
Death of Newton (born 1642,)....	1725
War of the Austrain succession till.....	1748
The Kurile Isles occupied by the Russians,.....	1711
Accession of George, Elector of Hanover, to the British throne,..	1714
Behring's Straits explored, and Kamtschatka found by Behring to be a peninsula,.....	1740
Aleutian Isles discovered by Behring,.....	1741
Anson's voyage round the world commences 1740; passes Cape Horn, 1741; returns to England,.....	1744
New Style adopted in Britain,....	1752
Peace of Paris—France cedes to England, Canada, Cape Breton, St. Vincent, St. Domingo, Tobago, and the coast of Senegal— Spain cedes Florida,.....	1763
Commodore Byron's voyage round the world,.....	1764 to 1766
Wallis and Carteret's voyage; Otaheite discovered,....	1766 to 1769
Cook's first voyage 1768 to 1771; reaches Otaheite, 1769, discovers Botany Bay,.....	1770
Bruce's travels in Abyssinia from.....	1768 to 1773
Hearne reaches the mouth of the Coppermine River,.....	1771
First dismemberment of Poland,.....	1772

Kerguelen's Land discovered by Kerguelen in his voyage round the world,.....	1773
Cook's second voyage for the discovery of the Southern Continent, 1772 to 1775; New Caledonia discovered,.....	1774
Phipp's voyage towards the North Pole,.....	1773
Hostilities begin in America between the English and their Colonies,.....	1775
Cook's third voyage, 1776 to 1790; Sandwich Islands discovered, and the north-west coast of America explored to Icy Cape, 1778; Cook killed at Owyhee,.....	1779
Independence of America acknowledged and peace made,.....	1783
La Perouse sailed from France on a voyage of discovery, 1785; last heard of from Botany Bay, 1788; ascertained in 1826 to have been shipwrecked on one of the New Hebrides,.....	—
First English settlement in New Holland at Botany Bay,.....	1788
Mackenzie reaches the Arctic Sea, in latitude 69°,.....	1789
Revolution in France,.....	1789
Captain Bligh set adrift in an open boat by his crew, in the South Sea, 1789; reached England, 1790; Pitcairn's Island colonized by the mutineers,.....	1790
Vancouver's voyage, in which he surveyed the western coast of America,.....	1791 to 1795
D'Entrecasteaux despatched in search of La Perouse but without success,.....	1791
The eastern coast of China explored by the ships attached to Lord Macartney's embassy,.....	1792 to 1797
Mungo Parke's first travels in Africa,.....	1795 to 1797
Napoleon made First Consul,.....	1799
Legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland,.....	1800
Humboldt and Bonpland's travels in America,.....	1799 to 1804
Napoleon declared Emperor of France,.....	1804
Abolition of the slave trade,.....	1805
Mungo Parke's second journey; killed at Roussa on the Niger,...	1805
Battle of Trafalgar, and death of Nelson,.....	1805
Burckhardt's travels in Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia,.....	1809 to 1815
Algiers bombarded by the fleet under Lord Exmouth—the captives set free,.....	1816
Kotzebue's voyage to the South Sea and Behring's Straits, 1815 to 1818	1815 to 1818
Travels of Belzoni in Egypt and Africa from.....	1815 to 1819
Voyage of Buchan to Spitzbergen, in search of a North Polar passage, and of Ross to Baffin's Bay, in search of the North-west Passage; both unsuccessful,.....	1818

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Anno Domini.

- Parry's first voyage—Barrow's Straits discovered,.....1819
New South Shetland discovered,.....1819
The northern coast of America, from Coppermine River to Point
Turnagain explored by Franklin,.....1819 to 1823
Parry's second voyage up Hudson's Bay,.....1821 to 1823
The northern limits of Asia determined by Baron Wrangle,....1821
Death of Belzoni at Gato, on his journey to Timbuctoo,.....1823
Denham and Clapperton's journey in Northern and Central
Africa,.....1823 to 1824
Death of Bowditch, the African traveller, at the mouth of the
Gambia,.....1824
Parry's third voyage to Prince Regent's Inlet, &c.....1824 to 1825
Clapperton's second voyage to Africa.....1825 to 1827
Parry's attempt to reach the North Pole over the ice without suc-
cess.....1827
Revolution in France, and the accession of the Duke of Orleans
(Louis Philippe) to the throne, under the title of "King of
the French,".....1830
Revolution in Belgium, and the dismemberment of the kingdom
of the Netherlands,.....1830
Richard Lander, the African traveller, killed,...1834
Return of Captain Back and his companions from their perilous
Arctic Land Expedition. The great Fish River was visited
by the gallant officer and his companions, and its course
traced to the Polar Seas,.....1835
Captain Back sailed from Chatham, in command of His Majesty's
ship "Terror," on an exploring adventure to Wager River,
21st June,.....1836
Death of William IV., 20th June.....1837
Accession of Queen Victoria,.....1837
Accession of the Duke of Cumberland to the kingdom of Hanover,
which hitherto belonged to the British crown (since the ac-
cession of the House of Brunswick in 1714,).....1837
The existence of a North-western Passage proved by some servants
of the Hudson's Bay Company,.....1837
Discovery of a new group of volcanic islands about 180 miles to the
west of Valparaiso,.....1838
The Penny Postage came into operation 10th January,.....1840
Queen Victoria married to His Royal Highness Prince Albert of
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 10th February,.....1840
Birth of the Princess Royal, 21st November,.....1840
Prince of Wales born, 9th November.....1841

Anno Domini.

- Every part of the islands of New Zealand proclaimed to be British territory, and subject to the Queen's authority,.....1840
- The North-west Passage effected by Messrs. Simson and Dease,.. 1841
- A large tract of land discovered by Captain Ross, in the direction of the South Pole, to which he gave the name of Victoria Land.....1841
- Admiral Dupetit-Thouars takes possession of Otaheite or *Tuhipi* in the name of the King of the French,.....1842
- The Marquesas taken possession of by the French, for colonization,.....1842
- The island of Hong Kong ceded by the Chinese to the English, and the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ningpo, and Shang-hai, thrown open.....1842
- Scinde annexed to the British empire,.....1843
- Captain Ross returns from his expedition to the South Pole,1843
- The Arctic expedition of discovery and survey, consisting of the "Erebus" and "Terror," under the command of Sir John Franklin, sailed from Greenhithe on the 23d May for its destination,.....1845
- (Up to this period, January, 1853, no intelligence has been received of the fate of this gallant officer and his brave companions.)
- Corn Laws repealed, 26th of June,.....1846
- The Oregon question amicably settled. The treaty fixes the north-west boundary of the United States at the 49th parallel of latitude, and gives the British possession of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of Columbia River,.....1846
- Revolution in France, and a Republic proclaimed, 22d February, 1848
- Death of Mehemet Ali Pacha in his 80th year,.....1848
- Queen Victoria embarks at Cowes for Ireland, August 1.....1849
- Sir John Ross returns to England, the search for Sir John Franklin and his companions having proved unsuccessful,.....1849
- The Punjab annexed to the British empire,.....1849
- A second expedition, under the command of Sir John Ross, sent in search of Sir John Franklin,.....1850
- Death of Louis-Philippe, ex-king of the French, in England, after a long and eventful life,.....1850
- Great Exhibition of the Industry of all nations held in London under the auspices of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, by whom the idea was first conceived,.....1851

THE END.

ETC.

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